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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XVIII NO. 270— BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

JOURNALIST'S DUTY TO PUBLIC.

—:o:—

"Liberty Of The Press Depends On Decision In This Case."

DEFENCE COUNSEL'S PLEADINGS.

Judgment In "Chronicle" Case Reserved Till Monday.

Judgement in the "Chronicle" case was reserevd till Monday by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay.

When the case was resumed on Friday, Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, concluded his defence address. Our defence is an honest and straightforward defence. It is not merely a narrow issue which is being tried by this Court. We are fighting for the broader issue for the rights of the journalists. On the decision of this case will rest the liberty of the press, he declared in the course of his arguments.

The accused in this case are Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Chronicle," and Mr. Sorabji P. Kapadia, Publisher and Printer of the paper. They are chargd under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act in that they assisted the operations of the "War Council" which has been declared illegal by publishing the programme of the "Jawahar Day" in the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" of November 15 and 16.

MR. BRELVI NOT PARTICIPATING IN TRIAL.

Mr. Brelvi did not take part in the proceedings while Mr. Sorabji was defended by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate.

Continuing the defence address Mr. Kanuga asked the Magistrate whether he would overlook the occupation of the accused, namely, that they were journalists in deciding the point as to whether they did or did not assist the operations of the "War Council." The word "assistance" implied exercise of volition on the part of the person who was supposed to have rendered that assistance. If intention was absent, the accused could not be found guilty under the section. The accused could not be penalised for assistance if he had not intended rendering such assistance. There was nothing to show in this case that the intention of the accused was to assist the operations of the "War Council."

JOURNALIST AND HIS DUTY TO PUBLIC.

The duties of a journalist, proceeded the Counsel, was recognised in unambiguous and unequivocal terms in the judgement of the Calcutta High Court (31 Calcutta Weekly Notes) which stated that "the Editor of a newspaper has certain duties one of which is to publish matter which it is to the public interest should be known and if he does so honestly he is not liable to be dealt with by a Criminal Court."

Counsel then repudiated the argument advanced by Mr. Kirke-Smith for the prosecution that a journalist had no greater privileges than an ordinary person. Mr. Kirke-Smith he said had relied on a High Court ruling in a case relating to defamation where the judge held that in respect of this particular offence a journalist could not claim to be treated differently from any member of the public. To stretch this argument to the present case was absolutely illogical and unsustainable.

Magistrate: Supposing a man who is not a member of the "War Council" publishes a number of leaflets containing the programme of the "War Council," is he liable under the section or not?

Counsel: It depends entirely on the nature of his profession and occupation.

Magistrate: Supposing he is a sharebroker.

Counsel: Then it will be more readily presumed against him that he intended to assist the "War Council" than against a journalist whose duty is to daily purvey news to the public.

Magistrate: That is what a journalist does.

AN ABSURD SUGGESTION.

Counsel: My client is publishing his paper which used to publish news long before the "War Council" was declared illegal. It happened to be part of his duty to publish news of general public interest. For instance, he publishes news regarding the threatened invasion of a gang of bandits and thereby gives information to persons who are inclined to join the gang for the purpose of plunder, would it be said against the journalist that he assisted the operations of this gang? I submit that it is absurd.

INTENTION OF THE ACCUSED

Proceeding Mr. Kanuga said that if the news was not of general public interest the journalist could not be excused for publishing it. Your Worship cannot help importing in this case the question of intention in deciding whether or not the accused assisted the operations of the "War Council" he said.

Counsel then cited an English case decided by the King's Bench in 1916 reported in the Bombay Law Reporter. In this case an Englishman was charged with high treason for helping Germans to return to Germany after the declaration of the War. The defence was that the accused was the Consul for Germany at Sunderland and he honestly believed that he was entitled to help Germans to return to Germany in his official capacity. In this case the Judges acquitted the accused and held that:

"The jury should have been told that they must consider whether the acts of the accused were done by him with the intention of assisting the King's enemies or whether he acted with no evil intention and in the belief that it was his duty to help Germans to go to Germany. In the absence of intention the conviction should be quashed."

SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR ACQUITTAL.

Mr. Kanuga submitted to the Court with great confidence that as a journalist it was the duty of the accused to publish news of public interest and in such discharge of his duties he should not be in any manner penalised or exposed to prosecution. But if the Magistrate held that a journalist had no greater privileges, still, the belief held by the accused that he considered it his duty to publish news of public interest was sufficient for the purpose of his acquittal. The ruling given in the English Court was very much in point to this case.

Continuing Mr. Kanuga asked the Magistrate to put a proper construction on the Section with which the accused were charged. He cited the words of Justice Patkar that a construction most favourable to the accused must be put on sections in criminal cases. In this case the section specifically mentioned the kinds of assistance that was meant to be penalised in the words preceding the general words "or in any way assists". He quoted Justice Patkar who said, "Where general words follow particular and specific words they must be confined to things of the same kind as those specified" and held that the legislature only meant to penalise "contributions", soliciting and receiving monies on behalf of the illegal bodies.

"ONLY A PRINTER."

The Magistrate at this stage addressing Mr. Kanuga said Your client Kapadia is not a journalist. He is a printer.

Mr. Kanuga: It is quite true that news may be published without his knowledge. But my client does not want to use subterfuges and say that he had no knowledge of the publication of the news. Our defence is an honest and straightforward defence. We are not fighting a narrow issue in this case but we are fighting for the broader aspects of the case, namely the rights of journalists. On the decision of this case will rest the liberties of the press.

Mr. Kanuga again discussed the effect of the publication of the "War Council" programme on the minds of the public. He held that the publication of the programme side by side with the Police Commissioner's ban rather than having an effect of rendering assistance to the "War Council" had an effect of retarding the operations of that body. It would not be fair to the accused to read into this publication invitation to the public to attend the meeting. He asked the Court to read the announcement as it stood and not import into it any words that were not there. It would then be seen the announcement drew the attention of the public both to the programme of the "War Council" and the risk to which the public were exposed if they attended the meeting. If correctly read the announcement was harmless and more in favour of the preservation of Law and order rather than against it.

This finished the defence address. Judgment was reserved till Monday.

"INDIAN BOYCOTT STILL ACUTE"

A Liverpool Broker's Admission

TRUTH ABOUT "MORE MILLS OPENED IN ENGLAND."

A Liverpool broker writing to a Bombay firm admits that the boycott of British piece-goods is still "acute" in India. The relevant extract is reproduced below seems to repute the statement made in the press that more mills in England have opened due to the slackening of boycott of British goods.

"In America, there is a decidedly better tone in textile circles. Spinners have been able to raise their margins, and demand has broadened considerably.

We wish we could say the same regarding conditions in this country, but "we are still suffering from the Indian boycott, which continues rather "acute" in Bombay and Calcutta, and from a Government which discourages business men from taking risks. Money there is in this country, but it will remain dormant and not find its way into industry until there is a prospect of a less Socialistic Government."

AHMEDABAD CLOTH DEALERS GIVE IN

AHMEDABAD, November 27.

After protracted deliberations foreign cloth dealers of Manek Chowk agreed at about ten in the night not to deal in foreign cloth till 5th May and the hunger-striking picketers ended their hunger strike. A large crowd had collected at Manek Chowk. It is believed that picketers resorted to hunger-strike as they despaired of persuading foreign cloth dealers to give up trade in foreign cloth.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC IN JAPAN.

—:o:—

259 Killed And 351 Injured.

THOUSANDS OF HOUSES DESTROYED.

LONDON, November 28.

Tokio.—It is officially stated that the earthquake casualties are 259 killed and 251 injured: 2353 houses have been completely destroyed and 5354 partially destroyed. Damage to road and riverbanks is estimated at twenty-million yen.—Reuter.

FEDERAL SCHEME FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Discussed By India States Delegation.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A revised memorandum prepared by the Ministers' Committee was discussed to-day by the full Indian States Delegation, notably a number of points dealing with the conception of the Federation from the viewpoint of the States and the question of Supreme Federal Court. Eventually revised memorandum was referred back to the Committee.—Reuter.

Hobbs Thanks India For Hospitality.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Speaking at a reception by the Madras United Club, Hobbs said that up to now the opponents that they had met had been so good that it had made them look very mediocre players indeed. (Cries: No, No.) Hobbs added that he would carry back very pleasant recollection of this beautiful country, and its people's hospitality and declared if owing to his visit, relations between the two contries improved in any way he would be a happy man indeed.—A. P.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE AWARDS

TO SENATOR KELLOGG (FOR 1929), AND ARCHBISHOP NATHAN SODERBLOM (FOR 1930).

Oslo.—The United States', ex-Secretary of State, Kellogg, has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1929.

The Prize for 1930 has been awarded to Nathan Soderblom, the Archbishop of Upsala.—Reuter.

Mr. Frank Billings Kellogg, was born on December 22, 1856. He commenced study of Law in Rochester (Minn) and admitted to the Bar (1877). He became a member of the firm of Davis, Kellogg and Severance. He was a member of the U. S. Senate from 1917 to 1923, and American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's from 1923 to 1925. In 1925 he was appointed Secretary of State, U. S. A.

PACT OF PARIS.

He brought about the signing of the treaty for the renunciation of war, known as the Pact of Paris, by fifteen principal nations at Paris in August, 1928.

DR. SODERBLOM.

—:o:—

Dr. Nathan (Lars Clof Jonathan) Soderblom is aged 64. He was Professor at the University of Upsala, member of Chapter; Prebandary of Holy Trinity from 1901 to 1914. He has been Archbishop of Upsala and Pro-Chancellor of the University since 1914. He is the author of many publications.

He is a Swedish theologian who in writing and preaching has done much to awaken the Church to its responsibilities in regard to world peace. He has made efforts to remind the Church that it can do much to foster spirit of universal brotherhood.

HARASSING MANILAL KOTHARI.

—:o:—

Another Order Served At Wadhwan.

QUIT CIVIL STATION IN THREE MINUTES.

WADHWAN, CITY, Nov. 28.

On orders from Bombay Government under the Foreigners Act of 1864 having been received, Mr. Manilal Kathari who after expiry of his term of imprisonment had been detained under the orders of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, was removed from Sabarmati Central Prison yesterday and brought here early this morning under police escort.

On the arrival of the train at Wadhwan junction at 2 p.m. a police officer of the Western Indian States Agency entered the compartment in which Mr. Kothari was travelling with the police escort and served upon him the following order issued by Mr. E. S. Kelly, Agent to Governor-General, Western India States Agency.

NOT TO ENTER CIVIL STATION.

"Whereas I consider it expedient, on account of the active part taken by him in the Civil Disobedience movement to remove or exclude Manilal Kothari from the Civil Station of Wadhwan, I hereby, require the said individual under rule 3 of Notification 122 dated December 20, 1926 to remove himself from the said area at once and not to re-enter it without my permission in writing."

QUIT WITHIN 3 MINUTES.

Underneath was the following order of Mr. A. J. Hopkinson, Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency:—"I order that the above order be served upon Kothari with the notice that he leave the Civil Station of Wadhwan within three minutes on receipt of this order, etc."

As Mr. Kothari was being taken to Wadhwan City (Wadhwan State) under the escort of the Ahmedabad Police he had no occasion to enter the Wadhwan Civil Station Limits.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S HEALTH.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Pandit Motilal Nehru spat blood twice to-day, but had no fever. As in the opinion of physicians he should have free air, arrangements have been made for Panditji's residence in Garden House in Dakhineswar a few miles from Calcutta on the banks of river Hooghly, where he shifts to-morrow from his present residence at Kumar Debendralal Khan's place at Bhowanipur.

CONGRESS MEETING IN LONDON.

—:o:—

Several Speakers Shouted Down

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Members of the House of Commons, Mr. Fenner Brockway, Mr. Wilfred Wellock, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Lady Cynthia Mosley, Miss Jennie Lee, and others were howled down at a stormy and crowded meeting organised by the Common-wealth of India League in support of Indian freedom at the Central Hall, Westminster.

There were several fights among the audience, consisting mostly of the members of the London branch of the Indian Congress members of whom at one time mounted the platform and attacked the Chairman, Mr. J. Marley M.P., who was twice hit in the stomach but nevertheless, continuing his efforts, presided and called on Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, who reminded the audience of Mr. Gandhi's plea of non-violence.

The uproar, however, continued amidst the shouts of "Down with the Labour Government" and "Release Meerut Prisoners."

Eventually the police arrived and temporarily quelled the disturbance but the interruptions continued and the meeting ended in shouts and singing.—Special Cable to "Evening News."

VOTE OF CENSURE ON GOVT. REJECTED

—:o:—

Why People's Food Was Not Taxed.

"MATERIALIST CONSIDERATIONS DID NOT BIND EMPIRE TOGETHER."

— MR. J. H. THOMAS

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The House of Commons, by 289 votes to 231, rejected the vote of censure on Government.

Moving the vote of censure on Government "for its failure to formulate any effective proposal for the extension of Empire trade and refusal to consider the offers of Dominions," Mr. Baldwin accused Government of lack of vision and courage in failing to seize the opportunity of Imperial economic unity. He believed that if steps were not taken to get the sense of the economic unity inside the Empire, danger to that unit was great, and if Britain did not make arrangements with the Dominions the latter would make arrangements with each other without considering the Mother Country.

GOVT. REPLY

Mr. J. A. Thomas, replying declared that the principal demand of the Dominions was that Britain should agree to tax food-stuffs while they modified the existing arrangements. They wanted Britain to change her principles while they only changed certain details. The Imperial Conference had consolidated the present Imperial constitutional position and opened the way for consideration of economic problems. He refused to subscribe to the view that only materialist considerations bound the Empire together. They did not exclude any path which would tend to the happiness and comfort of our people, and the strengthening of those ties of kinship and friendship was greatest and most lasting of all.

Mr. Amery complained that there had not been adequate discussion of Mr. Bennett's proposal. Government had failed to use the opportunity.

WHY PEOPLE'S FOOD WAS NOT TAXED

Mr. Snowden, winding up the debate, said that the "opportunity" missed was the opportunity for taxing people's food, adding to Britain's economic burden and injuring a large part of Britain's foreign trade.—Reuter.

FAMOUS CHINESE ARTIST TO VISIT INDIA.

—:o:—

Kau To Exhibit Paintings At Benares.

The famous Chinese Artist, Kau, is coming to India to attend the First All-Asia Educational Conference at Benares on 26th December, 1930 and will exhibit his paintings at the All-India Educational Exhibition.

HINDUSTAN TIMES APPEAL

—:o:—

"There Is Nothing In The Articles"

LAHORE, November 28.

Before a special bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Sir Allan Broadway and Sir Abdur Qadar, the Lahore High Court to-day commenced the hearing of the "Hindustan Times" appeal against the order of forfeiture, under the Press Ordinance, of security amounting to Rs. 4,000.

Mr. Jagannath for the appellant submitted that the Press Ordinance was promulgated on the 27th of April and after two days, i.e., the 29th of April the "Hindustan Times" fell a victim to it. The Keeper of the "Hindustan Times" Press was called upon to furnish a security of Rs. 5,000. He had to close the press and the paper ceased publication on the 28th of July.

After three months' the petitioner filed a fresh declaration as printer and publisher, depositing Rs. 4,000 as security in two equal amounts for the press and the paper. This security was forfeited on the 13th of August, only tens day after the paper resumed publication. Counsel for appellant read the articles in question which had led to the forfeiture of the security and submitted that there was nothing in them which could justify it.

The case was adjourned till Friday next.—A. P.

D. O-X Reaches Lisbon.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Coruna.—The D.O.-X left for Lisbon at 11 a.m. to-day. Thousands cheered her departure in terrific rain.

D.O.-X arrived at Lisbon at 3-2 p.m.—Reuter.

MOSCOW CONSPIRACY TRIAL

—:o:—

Engineer's Confession.

PROFESSOR EXPRESSES REGRET.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

MOSCOW.—During to-day's proceedings of the Conspiracy trial, according to the Tass Agency, detailed confession was made by engineer Kuprianoff of the complicity in the economic sabotage dating from the foundation of the "Wreckers organisation" in 1919. Professor Charnowsky expressed repentance for his participation in the illegal struggle in which he was induced to take minor part by the hope of return to the old regime supported by foreign influences particularly France.—Reuter.

COMMUNISTS V. SOCIALISTS.

—:o:—

Serious Clash At Cologne.

LONDON, November 28.

Cologne.—A number of National Societies who were marching across Hothenzollern Bridge were fired on by Communists who lay in ambush behind pillars and railings of the bridge. Four National Socialists were badly injured.

Hand to hand fight followed and many were injured, some seriously. Police with difficulty separated the combatants and arrested forty armed persons.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY 1931.

New York, Nov. 28

Previous closing rate ...	10.70
To-day's opening rate ...	10.69
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate ...	10.55
Difference	—.15

Broach expectation A-M Rs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

Live

Previous closing

To-day's openi

Difference

To-day's clos

Difference

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FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL—WANTED—two qualified experienced Hindoo COMPOUNDERS. Apply sharp to Dr. C. B. SHROFF, M.B., B.S. HOUSE SURGEON, Bombay.
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WANTED—A Gujerati knowing GRADUATE TUTOR for a Fourth Standard Student in Girgaum for 1½ hours daily. French knowing preferred. Monthly salary rupees twenty-five. Apply Box No. 455, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R3767

WANTED—AGENTS in every town for our Highclass Soaps, Inks and Hair-Oils. GUJARAT SOAP and I. WORKS, Ltd., Baroda.
A R3786

PREMIUM COLLECTORS. both sexes with combined duties of canvassing -/8/- premium, Insurance, deposit 40/- against receipt books. Salary 35/-. Apply No. 471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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A 2046

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and SUBSTANTIAL AGENTS for Kerosene Oil of Pan Pacific Oil Company, California. Only those experienced and able to dispose sale of same need apply to BENIPRASAD KEDARNATH 234, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
A 3705

WANTED—An ASSISTANT CARDER and SPINNER for a Woollen Mill, Indian preferred Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 259, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2052

WANTED—Capable and influential Life Insurance Salesmen for Bombay City and Suburbs. Liberal Commission to deserving workers. For terms, Prospectus and etc., apply Box No. 458 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2051

WANTED—AGENTS and ORGANISERS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Liberal terms for guaranteed business. Special rupee monthly policy for poor. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Post Box, 1001, Bombay 7.
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WANTED—SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES in big cities like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and District Superintendents in all the unrepresented Districts on a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 and ... Agents in all the unrepresented Taluks on monthly allowance of Rs. 50 in India, Burma ... to represent the United Aid and Poor Houses Ltd., Madras. For ...rs and Prospectus with two annas ...: Mr. G. D. ...t, Gopipura Sevashram, Mr. M. L. Nanavatty, Organizer, 'Universal ...

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WANTED—LAUNDRY CLERKS. Cash security Rs. 50/-. Apply to WILLINGDON LAUNDRY, Atmaram Bros., Building, Thakurdwar, Bombay 4.
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AN Experienced Hindoo Compounder seeks an EMPLOYMENT in a dispensary, or hospital. Write to Box No. 472. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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TO LET—For Hindus, good airy, ventilated and up-to-date flats in west Jaifalwadi, Tardeo Road, Grant Road, opposite Chikalwadi. Rents, apply DONGRE.
C R 3781

TO LET—First Class STABLE for 200 Milch Cattle in a very central locality with all conveniences. Apply Box No. 473 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
C 2072

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikkalwady) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House Chaupaty.
C. 700

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WANTED—A PARTNER with Rs. 3000/- for starting an enormously profitable, safe, pioneer Indian Industry Manufacturing Co. protected by valuable patent. Apply Box No. 468, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
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VILE PARLE -GOOD OPPORTUNITY, 8-roomed BUNGALOW in 850 sq. yds. of land. GARDEN, WELL etc., for Rs 13,000/-. Apply Box No. 462 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
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AT THANA.—Small decent one-storeyed BUNGALOW. 9 small rooms. Total area 175 square yards. Freehold. SPLENDID SITUATION. Value Rs. 9,000. Apply Box 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
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A FAULTLESS SYSTEM and 30 years experience of an All-India Specialist in Tailoring, will make educated youths into independent masters in a few months. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE 143 Princes Street, Bombay 2.
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M 1986

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L R 3773A

CHOICE SELECTION. X'MAS CARDS, Books for Children, 1931. Annuals, Ephemeris Almanac, Fashion Papers, Birthday Cards, Latest Fiction. Newspapers, Magazines. KING CO Fort, Bombay.
L R 3773B

SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.—"LIFE INSURANCE SALESMANSHIP" by K. N. Ramier, KALPATHY, (post) (Palghat, S India) prepublication price Rs. 2-4/- nett. Names, addresses of agents registering orders now to be printed free in the book if desired. Apply to Author at once. Vide: Advt. in "Chronicle" of 19th November.
L R 3719

HIDDEN POWERS in Man by Ganesa Iyer. 500 pages. Price 2-8-0. List free. VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R3784

Motors and Accessories

WANTED.—One little used tip-top two or four seater touring light car. Rs 1,600 or under. Apply Box No. 470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3777.

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WALL-POSTERS Fixed, handbills distributed. Up-countrys. Lowest charges. Interview solicited. S. D. PHATAK. Advertisers' Contractor, Thana.
P R3785

YOUR FUTURE accurately told through YOGIC MEDITATION. Data not required. Send twelve anna stamps. "VENOJ". Room 29, Building 286, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.
P R3787

HEIGHT INCREASE—Wanted Persons between the ages 10 to 45, willing to INCREASE their HEIGHT from 2 to 5 inches within 2 months. Results GUARANTEED. Particulars against ONE ANNA STAMP. Director The Scientific Institute, AMRITSAR.
P R3633

Trade Announcement.

TO INDIAN MANUFACTURERS—KHATOON AMBAR, an influential Zenana Store will be opened at 193 Nishanpada Road, Bombay 9 on 1st December 1930. Indian Manufacturers are requested to communicate with samples, rates and terms. Personal interviews by appointments.
T R2067

WIND GATE & CO. will sell by Public Auction valuable drawing, dining and bed-room furniture etc. on Sunday the 30th November at 10-30 a. m. at 90, Hill Road, near St. Andrews Bandra.
T R3770

ENQUIRIES invited for investments in and for loans against Property, Jewellery, Shares, Life Policies, etc. Respectable clientage. Apply P. B MEHTA, 60, Meadows Street.
T R3760.

AMATEUR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES—With our specially installed up-to-date plants, we are able to turn out not only cheaper but better work and as we like to let our customers have the benefit of this, we have reduced our rates. A trial order is solicited. PRABHAKAR BROTHERS, Photo-goods Dealers, opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay.
T 1318

RS. 5-8 WILL BRING you POST-PAID, 4 yds. of our guaranteed hand-spun, hand-woven and all-wool cloth, sufficient for your coat. It is very beautiful and warm. Samples free. FRESH SAFFRON at 1/6 per tola. Kashmir Swadeshi Stores No. 15, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T

Medical.

ASTHMA

Does your chest trouble you or do you feel uneasiness while breathing or coughing heavily? No matter congenital or self acquired No relapse, no failure. Guaranteed remedy will be supplied on receipt of the full history of the disease Send one Rupee stamp with your detailed history while asking for full particulars and prescription Tegar Chemical Works P. O. Barbhaiya, Calcutta
12

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NOTICE.

THE PRALHAD MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 29th November, 1930, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st March, 1930.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 22nd November, 1930, to Saturday, the 6th December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
PARTAPGIR NARSINGIRJI & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 18th November, 1930.

Tender.

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Bharat Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, for the purchase of the following 500 Fully paid-up Shares originally belonging to Narrondas Purshotum, now an Insolvent:—

Nos. 18501 to 19,000.

The tenders should be sent before 15th December, 1930, to the undersigned at their Office, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

The Company have a first lien on and are also pledgees of the shares for moneys due to them by Narrondas Purshotum, in respect of which a decree has been passed by the High Court of Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1930.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Bharat Mills, Limited.

2064

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (a) Milk fresh, pure and unadulterated, (b) Bread Horse, Bread ordinary, Biscuits Limji and Biscuits Dog, (c) Beef, Mutton, etc., and (d) Miscellaneous Bazar Articles, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 9th day of December, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
D. S. LAUD,
Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.

Victoria Gardens,
Byculla, Bombay,
27th November, 1930.

2065

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE LIMITED.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Eight Ordinary General Meeting of the Share-holders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in the "Shaikh Memon Street" on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December, 1930, 3 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

I To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 21st October 1930.
II To declare a dividend.
III To confirm the appointment of Messrs. Gordhandas Purshottamdas and Shivpratap B. Jothi.
IV To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
V To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
VI To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The Bazar will be closed at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

Bombay, 29-11-30.

By Order of the Board.
SAKARLAL D. PARIKH,
Secretary.

N. B.—The transfer book will be closed from 1-12-'30 to 15-12-'30 both days inclusive.

Dividend if sanctioned as recommended by the Board will be paid on and after the 5th January 1931 between 12-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. (B.T.) at the office, and the dividend warrants will be sent to the last registered address of the Share-holders.

N 2073

NOTICE.

To all to whom it may concern: My client has arranged to purchase a horse known by the name of "Albasil" from its owner Mr. Hamid Jamoor. Any one who has any claim of any sort or kind over the animal must communicate the same to the undersigned, by the end of this month and failing to do so no such claim will hereafter be entertained.

P. N. PUNDLIK,
Pleader.
C/o. K. A. Ghaswalla Esquire.
Bar-at-Law,
Wanowrie Poona.
2066

THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, notified to be held at the Office of the Company at 2, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, on the 5th December, 1930 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) will not be held on that day, but will be held at the said office of the Company on MONDAY, the 15th December, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 25th November, 1930 will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

Dated this 25th Day of November, 1930.

SHEONARAIN SURAJMAL NEMANI,
Managing Agent.

2071

GOVERNMENT AUCTION SALE.

Under orders of the Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, valuable surplus and waste stores including large quantities of Engineering stores; Ships Chandlers stores; Metals including 2,400 cwts. of Mild Steels, Rounds and Flats; Paints and Chemicals; Grindstones; Pulleys; Coal Barge; Cutters; Steam Launch; Old canvas, coir and manilla cordage, chains, wire ropes, etc., etc., will be offered for sale by Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE and Co., Government Auctioneers, 93, Apollo Street, Bombay, at the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, on 8th December, 1930, and following days.

2063

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tenders for Chemicals", addressed to the Chairman, Water Works Committee, are required for the supply of the following material:—

(1) 90 tons: Alumina Ferric in slabs of 56 lbs. each guaranteed 14/15 per cent. Sulphate of Alumina not more than 1.4 per cent. iron and .5 per cent. insoluble matter delivered in one or two lots between 7th April and 7th May, 1931, F.O.R. No. 10 A., Industrial Area Siding Lucknow.
(2) 90 tons of Sulphate of Alumina pieces, wrapped up in gunny bags, guaranteed 15/16 per cent. Sulphate of Alumina and not more than .95 per cent. iron and .25 per cent insoluble matter, delivered F.O.R. No. 10 A., Industrial Area Siding, Lucknow, at the rate of 7-1/8 tons per month from April, 1931, to March, 1932.

A security in cash or G. C. notes for 500 for each material must be sent along with the tenders which will be refunded to the unsuccessful tenderers, and deposited in the municipal accounts in case of successful tenderer, to be confiscated as part liquidated damages in case of failure to supply the material as per guaranteed specification and the time fixed for delivery. No cheques will be accepted.

The tenders must reach the Municipal Office, Forsyth Road, Lucknow, by the 15th December, 1930.

The successful tenderer will be required to sign the agreement bond within a week of the date of receipt of intimation regarding acceptance of his tender and in default of his failure to do so the earnest money deposited with the tender will be confiscated.

(Sd.) M. N. CHAKBAST, B.A.,
Rai Bahadur,
Executive Officer,
Municipal Board, Lucknow.
Dated November 25th, 1930.
2069

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALASHANKAR TULSIDAS of Bombay, Sandhurst Road, has agreed to sell to my client the piece of land, bearing Final Plot Number 226 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 2 of Vile-Parle, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, possession, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, in Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 27th day of November, 1930.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL.
B. A., LL. B.,
Advocate, High Court.
2068

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street: Fort.
Tel. No. 22064

AUCTION SALE OF BUNGALOW FURNITURE MADE TO-ORDER AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY.)

The 30th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) of very valuable teak and black wood furniture Bunglow, Fire proof safe, H. M. V. Gramophone Records, Singer Sewing Machine, Harmonium, silver show cases, glass and Panel door almyrahs, cabinet glassware etc. etc., at Chawpatty sea face, Babulal Mansion, next to Vianellis Restaurant. The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA AND CO.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF PERFECT AND SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MILL STORES SUCH AS BELTINGS, FLANNELS, SHUTTLES, AND SUNDRIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 11th December next at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in separate lots in the godown at the Compound of Sunderdas Mill (Lal Chimney), Lamington Road, by order of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., and the Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.:—

A very large quantity of perfect and slightly damaged mill stores previously stocked by Messrs. Nowroji Wadia & Sons, such as Leather, Chrome and Hair Beltings, Pickers, Flannels, Shuttles and Shuttle Tongues, Healds and Reeds, etc., etc.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., or to the undersigned.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale. A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Auction Sale TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at 1, Willoughby Road, off Queen's Road, near Bombay Gymkhana Tennis Court, Fort.

Of specially made Jacobean and plain modern style, highly polished complete dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, Primaphone, old figure clock by Marcks & Co., silver and brass ornaments, rich plush and leather upholstered Chesterfield suites, typewriters, old China and porcelainware, old Indian carved furniture, best plated and Bohemian glassware, Singer machine, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 4-0 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT 15TH KAMATHIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for Ramchandra Gentuji Shinde and Sadashiv Harischandra Barmukh the Surviving Trustees appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by a consent Decree dated the 9th day of April, 1926, made in High Court Suit No. 4716 of 1922 filed by Krishnaji Laxman Pimpalnerker and others against Laxman Dhakuji Gowde and other Messrs. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction TO-DAY (SATURDAY) the 29th day of November, 1930 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property by virtue of the power given to the said surviving Trustees by an order dated the 25th day of July 1930, made in the above suit.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at 15th Kamathipura Lane within the Sub-Registration District of Bombay in the registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 100 Square yards or thereabouts and bearing old Survey No. 4674 New No. 4086 old Survey No. 4209 New Survey No. 6476-6477 and Cadastral Survey No. 325 Byculla Division bearing E Ward No. 2198-2199 and Street Nos. 50-52-54 and bounded on the East and on the West by the property of Rajaram Chinde, on the North by Kamathipura Street and on the South by the Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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NO NEED FOR SINGLE CONTROLLING AUTHORITY.

:0:

Criticisms Against East India Cotton Association.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION TO COTTON COMMITTEE.

The following are extracts from the representation made by the Shri Mahajan Association Ltd. to the Cotton Contracts Act Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the East India Cotton Association Ltd.

The only issue which according to us is the vital issue, is the first issue namely:

1. Whether a single controlling authority with Legislative sanction is necessary, and whether it is desirable that no other Association should be allowed to control dealings in cotton.

In July 1925 my Association, viz. Shri Mahajan Association was formed with the object of trading in cotton. The formation of this Association was viewed with great disfavour by the East India Cotton Association Ltd., because the East India Cotton Association Ltd. had been recognised by Government as the official body controlling the cotton trade. It is not necessary to set out in detail in this representation the efforts that were made by the Chairman of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., to stifle this Association. In the course of the Criminal proceedings taken against the Members of this Association, the Hon. Mr. Justice Baker has stated in his judgment as follows:—

"The prosecution in this case are instructed by the East India Cotton Association which is the body recognised by Government as controlling the cotton trade of Bombay (Vide Bombay Cotton Contracts Act 14 of 1922). The present case is really a fight between the East India Cotton Association and the Mahajan Association of which the accused is a member."

My Association has 650 members on its roll. These are all brokers and the business is being carried on constitutionally and legally, the only impediment being the provisions of the Cotton Contract Act under which the East India Cotton Association Ltd. is the only body recognised for transactions in cotton.

ISSUES INVOLVED

The time has now come to review the work done by the East India Cotton Association Ltd. and to decide:—

Firstly: Whether a single controlling authority with Legislative sanction is necessary, and

Secondly: Whether it is desirable that no other Association should be allowed to control dealings in cotton.

The first part is composed of two issues, namely:

(1) Whether there should be a single controlling authority, and

(2) Whether Legislative Sanction is necessary for controlling the authority or authorities in the cotton trade.

Taking the second part first, is any Legislative sanction necessary? It cannot be gainsaid that prior to 1919 cotton trade was carried on in Bombay and controlled by Association which had no Legislative sanction. It will also be admitted that the Bombay Cotton Contract Control Act was a War measure and could not have been justified on any other ground. Justification might be sought for the Cotton Contracts Act on the ground that it was necessary to control the trade by Legislative sanction during the aftermath of the war. The question now is whether the Cotton Contracts Act has not remained too long on the Statute Book and whether it is necessary to continue it either in its present form or in any amended form.

It cannot be seriously contended that if the Cotton Contracts Act ceased to operate and the Government refuse to pass any Act for controlling the cotton trade in Bombay either that cotton trade could not be carried on or that a body like the East India Cotton Association Ltd. or my Association would not be able to regulate so far as its members and those dealing with them are concerned, the transactions in cotton.

PLEA FOR FREEDOM FROM CONTROL.

In these days control sounds a jarring note. It is a well-recognised principle that there shall be no control on any commodity unless it be a commodity from which Government have to derive an income—such as opium abkari etc., and a continuance of the control on cotton trade cannot be justified merely because such control was imposed in or about 1918 as a war measure and has for various reasons, which need not be gone into, been continued in the shape of the Cotton Contracts Act when the War measure could no longer be continued or applied.

India is an agricultural country, 80 per cent of the population being directly or indirectly dependent on agricultural products for its maintenance. One of the chief agricultural products is cotton, a considerable portion of which is exported to foreign countries and if there is any one article that deserves to be free from any bind of control it is cotton. Until 1918 the cotton trade was left to itself. The traders managed their own affairs and there was no external intervention.

It is significant that trading in no other commodity has been thus controlled nor has it been found necessary to put any such control in respect of any other commodity. Jute, wheat and linseed are some of the commodities which are dealt with on a very large scale, Jute in Calcutta. Wheat and linseed in Bombay and other parts of India. The transactions are regulated by Association which have no Legislative sanction. There is no question of a single controlling authority or of any conflict by reason of there not being a single controlling authority. There are no complications by reason of there being no Legislative sanction behind the Associations regulating the transactions, in these commodities.

Legislative sanction may be sought to be justified on the ground that even in the Stock Exchange Government had to interfere and to make Legislative Sanction necessary. The two Acts can be distinguished not only in their operation and application but also on the most important factor, viz: that shares and securities are not commodities.

NO NEED FOR LEGISLATIVE SANCTION.

It cannot seriously be contended that the cotton trade will be disorganised if it is not continued under Legislative sanction. The country and those interested in the cotton trade are advanced far enough to carry on smoothly without the necessity of being tied down by Legislative sanction. It also cannot be disputed that business in cotton is being carried on outside the area controlled by the Cotton Contracts Act without any serious hardship or difficulty.

If Legislative sanction is held to be necessary, the question to consider is whether a single controlling authority with such Legislative sanction is necessary, and whether it is desirable that no other Association should be allowed to control dealings in cotton This under the present circumstances would mean whether the East India Cotton Association Ltd. should be allowed to continue its rule uninterrupted.

MONOPOLY DESTROYS COMPETITION.

During the past 8 years it has been demonstrated that owing to the defective constitution of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. the object being to narrow the limits and exclude all possible interferences and inconvenience to those in authority, the interest of the cotton trade in general have been injured and jeopardised, and where there is a semblance of progress or any slight improvement it has been either an accident or in spite of the constitution of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., and because of the patriotism and integrity of some of the persons concerned in the trade. On what grounds is a single controlling authority sought to be justified? How would more than one Association regulating dealings in cotton prejudicially affect the cotton trade? As above stated there are numerous Association to regulate transactions in wheat, linseed and jute and it has not been suggested that trade in these comomodities suffers by reason ofany conflict of interest between such Asociations . On the contrary, there is a healthy competition amongst such Associations to keep up to the mark with the result that the traders are benefited. If one single controlling authority was allowed to continue the result would be that for any and every grievance in respect of its constitution, its rules and its working, representations would have to be made to Government on every occasion and a costly and tedious process gone through before such grievance could be remedied.

My Association has been in existence for the last five years. The 650 members are spread over in different town and villages, far and near, in the moffusil. They have influence with the rural population and can induce cotton growers in the villages to sell their goods direct in Bombay. Some of the members get business orders from upcountry customers. Such orders are promptly executed in the bazar of my Association and large transactions take place daily. In spite of the supervening contempt shown by the East India Cotton Association Ltd., towards this Association and the obstruction created by the East India Cotton Association Ltd., and the competition which would exist between any two Associations regulating the same kind of transactions, this Association has done and is doing useful work and has survived all the attempts on the part of those in control of the East India Cotton Association Ltd to stifle it and to put an end to its very existence. Barring the fact that the dealings under the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., are recognised in Law whereas by virtue of the Cotton Contract Act dealings in cotton in my Association are not recognised in Law, there is nothing to distinguish the transactions of the one from the transactions of other. In fact some of the members of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., are carrying on business in other names as members of this Association. A large number of the members of the East India Cotton Association Ltd are doing business in cotton with the members of this Association under the rules of this Association and the transactions in the two Associations are practically interdependent.

FACILITY OF SMALLER UNITS.

There is another important factor in favour of my Association. It cannot be disputed that the interests of the cotton growers have to be looked after, as their prosperity and well-being are essential to the Trade. To such cotton-growers an Association like my Association is certainly more helpful than the East India Cotton Association Ltd. My Association has laid down a smaller unit for transactions in cotton as well as for delivery orders and thus caters for the poorer classes, whereas the East India Cotton Association Ltd., caters for the Capitalists, Exporters and the big speculators. The East India Cotton Association Ltd., by reason of its constitution is not in a position to get into touch with or in any way help the cotton-growers. It looks after the interests of the Millowners as otherwise the Millowners would kick up a row. It looks after the interests of the Exporting-Houses and their agents. And it looks after the interests of the big Brokers and Muccadums who keep on threatening a break-away. Has it ever been considered what a vicious circle has been created round the poor cotton-growers. Whether any facilities are given to them and what part of the price paid for their cotton finds its way into their pockets.

It might be asked as to why the East India Cotton Association Ltd., should object to my Association being allowed to regulate dealings in cotton so far as its members and those willing to deal with them are concerned. Why should it be that all transactions in cotton not entered into under the by-laws of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., should be void? If Legislative Sanction is there and the rules have to be sanctioned by Government, my Association can frame rules which would meet with the approval of the Government as well as the rules framed or to be framed by the East India Cotton Association Ltd. In fact, inherent defects can be pointed out in the present rules of the East India Cotton Association Ltd.

NOT INDISPENSIBLE.

It cannot be said that a single controlling authority with Legislative sanction is indispensible. It cannot be said that the efficiency of the trade would suffer if there was not such a single controlling authority. It must be borne in mind that by institution of the single controlling authority, no scope is left for natural self-development with regard to certain aspects of the trade with the result that more harm is done to the trade than the comparative benefits by reason of the protection to the transactions in cotton under the present system

The other difficulty is as regards the constitution of such controlling authority. The policy of exclusion adopted by the East India Cotton Association Ltd., during the last eight years is a matter of common knowledge. The malice and jealousy shown by the East India Cotton Association Ltd., towards any Association or institution which dared to breathe cotton is proverbial. Does this make for the development of the trade and the progress which is essential in respect of an all-important commodity, or does it not leave great scope for such controlling authority to keep trade in a stagnant condition at their own sweet will?

Can those proposing to continue a single controlling authority suggest means or a method whereby all different interests in cotton can be duly represented in regulating the trade or should it be left to a handful of men to say "We shall only allow a few men whom we choose to have anything to do with our Association although it is the only Association which is authorised to control the cotton trade and we shall by reason of the authority given to us exclude everybody elase although they may be vitally interested in the trade and their interest may be prejudiced by such exclusion."

We have now come to a stage where not only no Legislative sanction is necessary to permit a natural growth and development of the trade but even a single controlling authority is not necessary, so that the traders will form their own Associations or deal under the aegis of such Associations as they think helps them and their real interests.

It is submitted that if Legislative Sanction is to be continued as necessary, it should be left open to my Association or any other Association duly constituted to control dealings in cotton as between its members and those dealing with them on the same lines as the East India Cotton Association Ltd.... is now doing, and that the monopoly given to the East India Cotton Association Ltd. should cease. As to whether there should be any common Board on which more than one Association should be allowed to send representatives to control in a uniform manner transactions in cotton, is a matter which can be discussed and considered after a decision has been arrived at on the points above set out.

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Mr. S. BHATTACHERJEE, of the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills Ltd.
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Date	Steamers	Commander.	Tons.
Nov.			
29th	Mantua	Jack	10,946
Dec.			
6th	Narkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931.			
Jan.			
3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb.			
7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Harrison	16,068
Mar.			
7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April			
4th	Ranchi x	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia ‖	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India x	Ohlson	19,647
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May			
2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

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† Through from Australia.
‖ Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.

†To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon.			2nd Saloon
	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£83	£73	£63
Return	161	144	126	108

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	88	78

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon.			
	A	B	C	D
Single	£64	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	118	102

	2nd Saloon.	
	A	B
Single	£62	£46
Return	81	81

NEW TOURIST SALOON FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£53
Marseilles	19	30

Return tickets home Tourist Saloon and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers	Commanders	Tons
Dec.			
11th 1931.	Domala	Kitson	8,422
April			
2nd	Dumana	Stockwell	8,427
23rd	Domala	Kitson	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:

Bombay to Plymouth	Single	Return
A	£64	£113
B	£90	£158
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Dec. 6	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
13	Kidderpore	Straits, China & Japan.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931. Jan. 3	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.
Mar. 13th	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan
27th	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
April 24th	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
May 22nd	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £200.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
28th	Canada	Persian Gulf Ports, via Veraval and Mangrole.
29th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah.
	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka, C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
Dec. 1st	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
3rd	Karoa	E. & S. Africa M'Goa

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays. Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi are only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN & SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinko Maru	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	25th Dec.
Shinsi Maru	15th Dec.	5th Dec.
Sumatra Maru	25th Dec	8th Jan. 1931

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 23186 and 2347.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Bur Wo 404

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Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-407, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	5975	16 Nov	30 Nov.
Yasaki Maru	10000	...	@1 Dec
Izuyo Maru, Tsushima Maru	16920	...	@16Dec
Yamkuni Maru	17000	...	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru	5334	16 Dec.	18 Dec.
*Tsurushima Maru	6646	18 Dec.	24 Dec
xKaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	...	@13Jan.
*Suwa Maru	11000	...	@27Jan.
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	21000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	17500	21 Dec.	28 Dec
Hawaii Maru	12000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
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Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready semi-transparent. Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
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GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

1 pill, taken 2 hours before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.

1 bottle of 20 pills, Rupees TWO.

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ARYA VAIDYASRAMAN.
5, BYRAGIMATAM ST., MADRAS.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,37,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	113,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonosaki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fungtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI
Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid up	Rs. 89,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 7,00,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p.a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companys' Act VII of 1882.)
Head Office:
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BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,50,00,000
Reserved Fund	30,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager

Have you Tried

ULCERINE (regd.)—The greatest harmless antiseptic Ulcer healer ever manufactured in India. Without operation cures Fistula, Piles, Foul sores, Sciuses, Poisonous boils, all skin diseases. It also plays miracle in operated wounds.
Ask for Free Booklet KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

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Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
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Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Shaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent). The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

—A SAFE— and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :—
Kalbadevi Road.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

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The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits OF THE

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

falls to be made as at 31st December, 1930
Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.
Bonuses declared on Whole Life Policies per Annum
1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs. 22 1/2 per 1000

1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.

Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.

THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.

REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.
MANAGER, ORIENTAL BLDGS., BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

The Darling

Everybody loves her, not only because she's the youngest, but because she is such a sweet little thing, so gentle, so lovable. Her health too, has always been rather delicate, and that, of course, gives an added tenderness of feeling for her. What dreadful pain she used to suffer from toothache and earache! Mother and Granny would do their best for her with old-fashioned remedies — without much result. But that's all past now! A dose of

CAFIASPIRIN

and in five minutes the pain is gone, and her lips are smiling their own delightful smile again. So too, with the other members of the family — CAFIASPIRIN gives prompt relief from their aches and pains.

BAYER

PEPS

Speedily End Coughs, Colds & Chills.

Peps are the powerful healing and germicidal medicine which you *breathe* from pleasant dissolving tablets straight into chest and lungs.

The delicate air-passages are soothed and purified by Peps; they allay soreness and inflammation, and banish the most obstinate cough, cold or chill. Peps are invaluable to sufferers from bronchitis, asthma and other chest weaknesses, and they safeguard the throat against disease.

Re. One per bottle. Of medicine vendors everywhere.

The Breatheable Remedy
For THROAT & CHEST

THE CHARM OF

JABAKUSUM

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
OF SILKY SOFT HAIR
PRIDE O F WOMAN
MAN ALWAYS ADMIRE.

O. K. Sen & Co.; Ld. Calcutta.

INFALLIBLE-QUICK-PERFECT REMEDY FOR

ORGANIC TROUBLES AND NERVOUS DISEASES

DHATUPUSHTA CHURNA

This wonderful powder immediately relieves and quickly and perfectly cures all sorts of organic troubles, nervous debility, unusual weakness, palpitation of the heart, irregularities of bowels, sleeplessness, loss of vigour and strength, etc., etc. It also cures safely and perfectly all sorts of female ills so common to the sex now-a-days. Leucorrhoea, Spermatorrhoea, Bad Smell, Pains, etc., etc., are cured very promptly. Proper directions sent with medicine. Trial order solicited. A single phial will convince the patient.

IT CURES WEAKNESS MAGICALLY.

Price per Phial Rs. 5. Postage As. 8 extra.

WE MAKE AND SELL ALL OTHER AYURVEDIC MEDICINES

BHARAT BHAISHAJYA BHANDAR,

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STERLING SILVER

Miniature Wrist Watches

Made by

WEST-END WATCH Co.

High class keyless lever movements with 15 Jewels, cut compansated balance and steel hair-spring. Well-made substantial Silver Cases of fancy cut glasses. White enamel with bold figures and hands marked

WEST-END WATCH CO.

Fine Silver Rs. 32.

MOHANDAS KAMALSY

13-14, Mumbadevi, BOMBAY.

"JAYAVASIKARANI"

OR THE WONDERFUL TALISMAN.

This is a talisman comprising of a very rare herb, the use of this talisman will enable you to attain prosperity in trade; success in examination, etc., and will enable you to succeed in all your aspirations, cost of 1 talisman Rs. 2, ten talismans, Rs. 15. Guaranteed special talisman will be supplied for specific purposes charge Rs. 50. (V. P. P. As. 4, extra.)

Sjt. T. Sundaramaiyer, Prosecuting Sub-Inspector, writes:—"Thanks for your Jayavasikarani Talisman, which gave me wonderful and immediate results within a short duration of 7 days."

GANDHI JOTHISH NILAYAM
Tiruttani, Chittoor Dist., India.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and
CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,
BOMBAY and MADRAS

ON THE COLLEGE FRONTIER.

:o:

V. Wisconsin's Experience.

M. C. Otto writes in "Nation" (New York):—

Recent educational innovations at the Univrsity of Wisconsin have received considerable publicity. Experiments conducted there, especially the notable one under the leadership of Mr. Meiklejohn, have been widely discussed and have aroused an extraordinary amount of interest. Seen in perspective, these innovations are experiments within another and larger experiment to which the university has been committed for a generation or more, that of defining and actualizing a democratic higher education. This article is devoted to this more inclusive issue.

When Charles McCarthy had completed his book on the Wisconsin conception of higher education, he feared lest his enthusiasm might seem to have clouded his judgment. "I crave the reader's pardon," he wrote, "on the score that I, wandering student seeking knowledge, came knocking at the gates of the great University of Wisconsin; it took me in, filled me with inspiration, and when I left its doors the kindly people of the State stretched out welcoming hands and gave me a man's work to do." In this conception—knowledge joined with inspiration and put to work for the common good—he epitomized the educational enterprise of the university in its geratest period, the decade of more before the war. It was this purpose, magnificently applied in this period, which caused Wisconsin to be looked upon as an outstanding attempt at democratic education.

CONCERN FOR TEACHERS

Professors in privately endowed universities invariably express concern for teachers in State universities because these institutions are naturally responsive to the commonwealths in which they are located. This concern is often mixed with sympathy, sometimes with condescension. Obviously, an institution of higher learning runs a risk in being thus related to the people at large whether directly or through their political representatives. Willingness to serve may lead to capitulation. But the endowed universities also have dangers to face, as has been pointed out. They are tempted to feel special obligation to a particular class—those who support them; and they may easily think so much about their own advancement as to neglect the advancement of the larger community for whose benefit public institutions exist. Which of these dangers is the greater and the more difficult to avoid may here be left undecided. State universities have made their choice. Their establishment, first in the South, then in the Middle West, was a happy accident. Private endowments were not forthcoming. And the early State universities did not differ in educational aims from the endowed Eastern institutions after which they were modelled. In their development, however, as they took on a unique character. They became, in the best instances, the mind of the State in a deliberate effort to discover the most promising means of orderly social progress.

This development was perhaps most notable at the University of Wisconsin, under the leadership of Charles R. Van Hise. Dr. Van Hise, a native of Wisconsin, a graduate of the university, one of the foremost geologists of his time, was inaugurated as president in connection with the celebration in 1904 of the fiftieth anniversary of the university's founding. On that occasion he said:

In the university men are trained to regard economic and social questions as problems to be investigated by the inductive method, and in their solution to aim at what is best for the whole people rather than at what is favourable to the interests with which they chance to be connected. Such of these men as are filled with a burning enthusiasm for the advancement of the race are capable of great accomplishment, for they posses the enlightenment upon which wise action may be based.

He looked forward to seeing such men active "in every city and hamlet, leading the fight against corruption and misrule, and, even more important and vastly more difficult, leading in constructive advance." He would have them at work in legislative halls, in the field of education, in the churches. For "in these men," he declared, "lies, in large measure, the hope of a peaceful solution of the great questions deeply concerning the nation some of which are sacrcerly less momentous than that of slavery."

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP.

No university president has put greater emphasis upon research and scholarship.

This freedom of thought (he told the graduating class of 1912) this inquiry after truth for its own sake, this adjustment of the knowledge of the past in the light of the newest facts and highest reason—this is the essential spirit of a university, "which under no circumstances should it yield". Without this spirit an institution is not a university; with this spirit, it is a university, whether it be large or small.

Nor has any university president set higher standards for university graduates. It was his conviction that "the final and supreme test of the height to which a university attains is its output of creative men, not in sciences alone, but in the arts, in literature, in politics, and in religion." Yet in and through his speeches and his practice—which incidentally were in striking accord—ran the purpose which he believed to belong especially to the State univerity, and to Wisconsin in a larger measure than to others.

The State university (he declared again and again) does feel a special obligation to the commonwealth in which it is situated. Indeed, it recognises this obligation as a first duty. By all known methods it disseminates information discovered in all parts of the world to the people of the State.

Whether the problem related to farming or household economy tuberculosis in cows or human beings, public-utility rates or teaching methods, highway engineering or business salesmanship—whatever it might be about which the people of the State needed expert information—it was the university's function to meet that need. "In short," as he once wrote, "the university aims to become the instrument of the State in its upbuilding—material, intellectual, and spiritual."

The concrete and far-reaching accomplishments which inevitably flowed from such a conception of a university cannot be treated in this limited space. And the battles fought with those who were unable to appreciate this conception or were opposed to its implications must be left unmentioned. That there were such accomplishments and such battles is well known. And when Theodore Roosevelt said that "thanks to the movement for genuinely democratic popular government which Senator La Follette led to overwhelming victory in Wisconsin," the State had "become literally a laboratory for wise experimental legislation aiming to secure the social and political betterment of the people as a whole," he indirectly said a good word for Senator La Follette' lifelong friend, the president of the university, and for the able and devoted scholars who were actively co-operating in the translation of a great educational ideal innto social fact.

WAR WORKS HAVOC.

When the war came it brought havoc to this project as it did to other beautiful and noble things. Suspicion, bitterness, hardness of heart poisoned the atmosphere. Some day this phase may be dispassionately studied as an exhibit of the academic mind in a social crisis, but here it, too, must be passed over. As an aftermath of the war the university became the object of a new form of attack by both the Stalwarts and the Progressives in politics. It was maligned, made to suffer indignities, compelled to beg for the money to pay its bills. Of course, this had its effect upon the attitude of the public. The fact that the pre-war conception somehow survived in spite of this ordeal testifies to its inherent greatness and strength, to the astuteness of those who, like Dr. Birge, were then responsible for directing the university, and to the deep-moving educational faith of Wisconsin's citizenry.

The most subversive assault, which has taken shape in the past two years, must have more extended consideration. In 1915 there was enacted a budget law in accordance with which all appropriations for land purchases and buildings were made conditional upon release by the governor. The bill was designed to avoid the spending of moneys, or the contracting for such expenditure, before the necessary funds were on hand or in sight. But it also created the opportunity for a governor to hold up an appropriation if he so desired, and the opportunity was seized upon by Progressives as well as Conservatives. While in this way the university programme was sometimes seriously embarrassed, the theory of higher education it embodied was not attacked. But in the last session of the legislature (1929) a bold attempt was made which, had it been successful, would have given to the governor the power to dictate educational policy. In this session a new budget bill was passed on the recommendation of the governor. As originally introduced, this bill required the university authorities to present quarterly estimates of expenditures in adance, and it provided that no moneys might be expended until the Director of Budget, attached to the Executive Office, had approved the estimates as not only lawful and within the available funds of the State, but as in his judgment "reasonable and necessary." The insidious nature of this proposal need not be pointed out. Fortunately, friends of the university, after a strennous contest, were able to eliminate this dangerous phrase. Later in the same session another attempt was made, in connection with the university appropriation bill, to bring all university appropriation under the direct control of the governor. This occured in a substitute amendment which contained the clause that "all moneys transferred to the university from the general funds of the State, not expenditures for buildings and lands alone, must be specifically released by the budget director. This amendment would have put practically all university funds under the actual control of the governor's office. Friends of the university were again successful in their opposition. The amendment was defeated, seven Conservatives voting against the governor, one Progressive voting for him.

PARALLEL OPERATIONS.

Outside the legislature parallel operations were in process. Early last August the newspapers announced the perfection of a State-wide organization for the purpose of "research in the State aimed to promote better government." According to this announcement, the director of this research bureau bill just referred to. The chairman of the organization was quoted as follows:—

We have always been of the opinion that this type of work should be financed by citizens. We expect to demand the best in State government as determined by careful investigation, and plan to accept a responsibility by co-operating with public officials in obtaining that end.

Put more baldly, his statement said, in effect: Our intention is that hereafter the information to be used by the officials and lawmakers of the State shall be supplied by us. These two plans together—the revised budget plan and the citizens' research plan—represent a destructive and a constructive and endeavour by certain industrial and financial interests to cripple university research and teaching which are objectionable to them. This has never been frankly avowed and could no doubt be denied, but it is a fair inference from the known facts.

On September 16 last Philip La Follette was nominated for governor by an overwhelming majority. Those concerned for the future of democratic higher education in Wisconsin were greatly encouraged by this event. They naturally expect him to further the educational tradition with which his father was intimately and honourably connected. And one plank in his platform justifies this hope.

Twenty-five years ago (it reads) every dollrs spent for our higher educational institutions was repaid to the farms, industries, and businesses of Wisconsin a thousand-fold in constructive practical ideas and plans for the expansion and development of our economic life.... The Stalwart administrations with narrow visions and partisan considerations have stunted and limited these services, and sought by legislation to put the educational system of Wisconsin under the absolute and dictatorial control of the executive. We believe this policy both wasteful of the taxpayers' money and destructive of free and unframmeled democratic education.

But the plank is made up of ideas, not words only, ideas which appear to have grown out of Mr. La Follette's personal experience in the university as student and teacher, so that it poses, rather than settles, problems. Meanwhile the liberating effect of his nomination and prospective governorship is unquestionable. It remains to be seen how the university staff will be able to meet and to serve the desire for a more satisfying life which expressed itself in the nomination of the new governor.

AT A CRITICAL STAGE

Democratic higher education in Wisconsin is once more at a critical stage because political changes in the State have presented a new opportunity and also for another reason—namely, that men and women imbued with the spirit of the university through years of contact with it as teachers or administrators are one by one leaving the scene. In the next decade practically all those who were significantly associated with the formative years under President Van Hise will have retired from active service. No greater task has confronted any college president than confronts President Frank. Will the spirit which has become traditional in Wisconsin depart with the era which it vitalized or will it carry over, to take on richer meaning in the era ahead? In some institutions the first consideration very properly is whether additions to the personnel enlarge the roster of great names. In an institution like the University of Wisconsin greatness, in order to be educationally significant must as a rule develop on the soil and in the atmosphere of the State. There are signs that this is happening. Younger persons of exceptional talents, called to the university or trained on the ground, are manning the teaching and research posts. They are giving an excellent account of themselves. Responsive to the changed mentality and the new conditions to which a contemporary must adjust himself if his efforts are not be futile, they are no less reponsive to the essential purpose of the university in a democracy. In a sense the nature of this enterprise changes as it faces problems peculiar to its period, but in a deeper sense it remains always the same, whether the leader is called John Bascom, Charles Van Hise, or Glenn Frank. Its chief task is always, on the one hand, to circumvent the forces that would divert higher education from making a significant contribution to the competest life for the mass of men, and, on the other hand, to lead this mass of men to a larger vision of what this ideal implies and to equip them, as far as possible, to function in its realization. Observing what is taking shape in Wisconsin at the present time, one recalls the word of F. J. Turner, one of Wisconsin's most illustrious sons and for a period one of the university's foremost scholars and greatest teachers:

There is throughout the Middle West a vigour and a mental activity among the common people that bodes well for the future.... This region which has so often needed the reminder that bigness is not greatness may yet show that its training has produced the power to reconcile popular government and culture, with the huge industrial society of the modern world.—"The Nation" (New York.)

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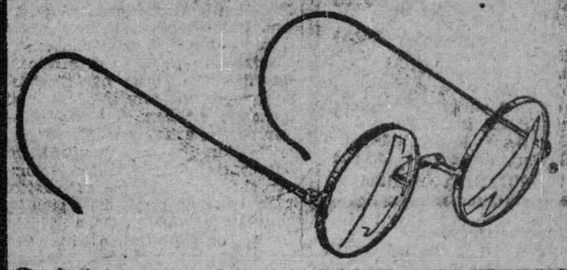

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PROFESSOR EINSTEIN

—:o:—

Mr. Bernard Shaw's Eulogy.

Professor Einstein was the chief guest at the appeal dinner of the Joint British Committee of the "Ort—Oze" (societies for improving the condition of Jews in Eastern Europe) at the Savoy Hotel, London, on Tuesday. Lord Rothschild presided, and Mr. Bernard Shaw, in his speech, paid a tribute to the great author of the theory of relativity.

Sir Herbert Samuel, proposing the toast of the society, after speaking of the urgent need for the society's efforts to help oppressed Jewry in Eastern Europe, proceeded: "To assist every good cause Professor Einstein brings the prestige of aworld-wide fame. A man of warm heart and wide sympathies, he has been active in the assistance of great causes, and three in particular—international peace, the aid of oppressed Jewery in Eastern Europe, and the upbuilding of the Jewish national home in Palestine.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, proposing the health of Professor Einstein, said: "Here in London we are still a great centre. I don't suppose we shall be a great centre long. All that will be transferred presently to the United States —(laughter),—but for the moment I am speaking in a capital where the reception of great men is a very common event. We have a string of great statesmen, great finances, great diplomatists, and great generals—even occasionally an author. (Laughter). We make speeches and we toast them, but still the event is not a very striking event. In truth in London great men are six a penny. (Laughter.) And they are a very mixed lot. When we drink their health and make speeches we have to be guilty of scandalous suppression, of disgraceful hypocrisy. There is always a great deal to conceal.

"But to-night at least—perhaps it will be for the only time in our lives—we have no supression to make. I have said that great men are a mixed lot. But there are orders of great men. There are great men who are great men among small men, and there are great many who are great among great men. That is the sort of great man you have among you to-night. (Applause.) For three hundred years we believed in the Newtonian universe; then an amazing thing happened. A young professor got up in the middle of Europe and, without betraying any self-consciousness, said that this theory was wrong. All Europe staggered and said: 'Something is wrong in the Newtonian universe? How can that be? It it blasphemous.' But he was right.

"Here is a man who not merely challenges statements of fact. The flat-earthman in Hyde Park does that. Our friends at Scotland Yard spend their lives doing that. But this man challenges not facts, but axioms of science.

Behind the work of Einstein there were not only the brains of the man of science but the intuition of the artist, said Mr. Shaw.

"Within the last month there has come to me, among many, our visitor's confession of faith. This has impressed me greatly, for there is not a single creed or profession in the world at present which I can subscribe to. But I can do his. For he has destroyed all the old conceptions, even the cut-and-dried conceptions of time and space. Our visitor has not only raised wonderful problems, but he has also begun to solve them."

Mr. Shaw said that Professor Einstein had faced the instruction and publicity of that evening for the poorest of the poor in the world. Giving the toast to the company Mr. Shaw said: "To the greatest of our contemporaries—Einstein."

PROF. EINSTEIN'S SPEECH

Professor Einstein said:—

Within the traditions of the Jewish people exists a striving towards righteousness and understanding that should be of service to the rest of the nations, both now and in the future. Spinoza and Karl Marx are the children of this tradition in later times. Whoever will preserve the spirit must also take care of the body to which the spirit is bound. The Oze Society literally cares for the body of our people. In Eastern Europe it is working indefatigably for the physical preservation of our economically heavily burdened people, whilst the Ort Society is striving to remove a social and economically burdensome wrong from which the Jewish people have suffered from the time of the Middle Ages.

The number of our friends is not great, but among them are men of lofty spirit and righteousness who have devoted their lives to the ennobling of the human race and liberation of individuals from degrading oppression.—"Manchester Guardian."

PUNISHMENT OF WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS

The Claim Of Sir F. Sykes

(BY K. VYASA RAO.)

The methods adopted by the police have been less severe than those ordinarily adopted in other countries where women have been engaged in active defiance of law."

—*Sir F. Sykes.*

Had the distinguished head of the Government of Bombay chosen to examine this statement in the light of his own personal experience in the very country of his birth, not to go further, he would not have failed to realise how immeasurably wide of the mark his observation is. His statement refers exclusively to "women who have been engaged in active defiance of law"—here and elsewhere—and not to stray cases of crimes committed by women. Fortunately enough we have not got to go far to get a parallel instance in England in which women were "engaged in active defiance of law". The "Suffragette" movement furnishes the parallel a near perfection as may be possible. What was the nature of the active defiance of law in which the suffragettes were engaged and what are the acts of which women Satyagrahis in this country are guilty? After a time when the movement entered upon a militant course, the suffragettes were in innumerable cases guilty of causing or attempting to cause hurt, grievous hurt, criminal mischief and arson. In several of these cases the arrested individuals were released without a trial. And in no case was any woman arrested or sentenced for any act not involving the commission of an act of violence, often of a virulent type and directed against those who constituted His Majesty's Government of the day. "Successive Home Secretaries" "and the most experienced of police officers" were frankly at their wits' end to cope with a situation which often resembled an unexpected affliction of nature.

SOME INSTANCES.

On one occasion the city of Birmingham, when the Prime Minister had gone there to address a public meeting on the veto of the House of Lords, presented, according to a published report, "the appearance of a state of siege and barricades were erected everywhere the Prime Minister was expected to go and on his arrival at the station he was smuggled into an adjoining hotel in the luggage lift." Notwithstanding these precautions two suffragettes succeeded in reaching an adjoining roof from which they kept on throwing slates and missiles, until they were dislodged. This incident was at the dawn of the movement. The next stage, to follow the historian's record, "was marked by resort to open violence and personal assaults". When Mr. Asquith went to speak at the Theatre Royal at Dublin, in 1912, an attempt was made to set fire to the building just the day previous. On the same occasion when he drove with his wife and Mr. John Redmond in an open carriage in a torchlight procession a hatchet was thrown by a woman at Mr. Asquith and it struck Mr. Redmond in the cheek. A quotation from Mr. Asquith reads as follows: "The same year I was driving with my hostess to unveil the statute of Campbell-Bannerman at Stirling. As we were passing Banneckburn the carriage was held up by a band of women armed with bags of red pepper with which they sprinkled us while one of them tried to belabour me with a dog-whip. On both occasions arrests were made, but the matter was allowed to be dropped." False fire alarms were spread by breaking open the pillar boxes and systematic attempts were made to deface works of art including statutory in public galleries which led to the closure of a number of them. An attempt was made to set fire to the children's quarters at Mr. Harcourt's country residence at Nuneham. In all these cases, it is necessary to note that every care was taken to produce "the maximum effect compatible with the retention of the individual liberty of the persons concerned for as long a time as possible." Infact, the suffragette movement became a menace to civilised life, growing in virulence and culpability every day and no man of political influence was exempt from it and public and private property alike were laid under contribution. If the World War had not broken out England would have been at the brink of a civil war in which the women would have been arrayed against the men.

THE CONTRAST.

Whereas, here in India, the women satyagrahis are not only singularly free from the remotest vestige of violence, but have been ever ready to surrender their personal liberty at the slightest indication of arrest. They do not disguise or conceal themselves; for, they are not out to commit crimes or to perpetrate violence; they are guilty of a technical breach of the law—and this "law" which they disregard is in most cases the law of the police, the ordinance of an executive authority, a law that is an invasion of civil liberty which will not be tolerated under any popular Government or by any Government which cares to enjoy the affection and regard of the governed. Was any ordinance made by the British Government to break up the suffragette organisations to confiscate their offices and funds and was there any idea of starting a campaign of demanding security from the ostensible leaders of the movement? And worse, was there a "law" to muzzle the British press at the option of the Executive?

It is no doubt true that Sir F. Sykes is careful enough to confine himself to the methods adopted by the police and discreetly omits from his purview the policy of the Govednment and the attitude of the Magistracy. This is hardly fair on the part of an authority like the ruler of a province. How does he justify arrests for peaceful picketing when the owner of the shop picketed does not complain? How does he justify prohibitions of peaceful processions for the defiance of which many women have been sentenced? A woman attempts there to dog-whip a Prime Minister and she is let off, another throws a hatchet at him and hurts in the attempt his host; she is let off. Women throw missiles from the body of the hall and they are mostly bundled out of it. These offenders were not of criminal class; in many cases they were educated and well-to-do people; and the movement showed no sign of being brought under control and but for a great national crisis, would have gone on increasing in volume and virulence.

To turn from this picture to the spectacle of women-satyagrahis doing no more than courting arrest for peacefully resisting executive orders and ordinances, and to survey the manner in which "the law" has been put in force against them would be enough to show how much thicker blood is in one country than in another; how civilised and forbearing a people can be under one latitude and how contrary the same people can be under another latitude. The more one thinks of this aspect the more sceptical one becomes of the existence of such an entity as "human natures"—The "Hindu".

NEW METHOD TO COMBAT CANCER

—:o:—

Improved Technique In Radium Treatment.

A new method for the use of radium in treating cancer and other tumor diseases, recently developed in America, which is less dangerous than the old system of injection and too direct exposure to the virulent rays, was described by Dr. Edmund L. Gros, head of the medical staff of the American Hospital, shortly after his arrival at the Gar Set. Lazare yesterday from the liner Homeric.

The old treatment by radium as a curative or inhibitive process for cancers and tumors has been much criticized as more or less dangerous, but the technique developed in America recently has greatly reduced these dangers, said Dr. Gros. It depends chiefly on the radium from a distance, as contrasted with the dangerously intimate and less controllable contacts produced by injections. In the injection method, control was exceedingly variable and difficult, whereas the radiation method has, by improved technique, come under positive control.

It is pointed out as a matter of technical economy that to obtain the same results by older methods through X-rays, it would be necessary to obtain voltage pressures as high as a million volts, whereas the approach by the refined methods now in practice demand such intensity.

Because of the greater control possible, moreover, it is possible to use the radium emanations for the treatment of leukemia, as well as certain varieties of opacity in the cornea, a congenital disease of the eye which has long been a cause of blindness from birth.

An important contribution to this type of surgery, Dr. Gros declared, was General Electric's development of a machine that produces a million volte pressure for conversion to X-rays which, at the same time, has a fine variability and control and this, he believes, may either supplement or replace the use of radium in many cases.—"Chicago Daily Tribune."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

THE MESSAGE OF THE GITA.

A free public lecture on the above subject will be delivered tomorrow. (Sunday), evening at 6 o'clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 30th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S. S. "Tottori Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M. on Monday the 1st December 1930.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received samples of Toilet (Otto and Lavender), and Wash Soaps prepared by the Baroda Soap Factory. The qualities of both the preparations are good and can successfully complete with similar foreign products.

SATYANARAYAN PUJA AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Shree Satyanarayan Prasadik Bhajani Mandali, a public Sarwajanik Satyanarayan puja will be celebrated to-day, (Saturday), (29-11-30), at 6 P.M. at Tilak Maidan Dadar, when Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar and others will speak on the subject.

MEETING OF SOUTH INDIANS.

The need for a secondary or high school for the South Indian children in Bombay has been felt for a very long time, and many parents have at present to send their children of school-going age to their own native places. With a view to concerting measures for the establishment of an efficient secondary or high school suited to the needs of South Indian children, an informal meeting of the South Indian residents in Bombay will be held at the premises of the South Indian Association, Pirozeshwada, Matunga, to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 P.M. (S.T.).

OFFICAL BAROMETER READING DATED 28TH NOVEMBER 1930.

At 8-7 A.M. local time (8-46 A.M. Indian Standard Time), and temperature 78.6 of a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.18 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on November 25, and is due to arrive here on December 9. via Belawan Deli and Colombo.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru," left Moji for Bombay on November 27. and is due to arrive here on December 25. via usual ports.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura," with the Mails from Bombay of 15th instant arrived at Marseilles at 7 A.M. on the 28th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

STUDENTS SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

(Next to Blavatski Lidge Theosophical Society)
French Bridge Road, Chowpatty.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEW BUILDING.

Inaugural Ceremony On Monday.

The Vastu (religious) ceremony in connection with the New Building of the Stock Exchange will be performed by Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan on Sunday the 30th instant between 8-30 A.M. and 6 P.M.

The inaugural ceremony will be performed by Mr. R. R. P. Shroff on Monday, (1st proximo) at 7-30 A.M.

PICKETERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

The two volunteers, who had gone on hunger-strike on Thursday, as a protest against the artificial silk yarn merchant, Hajee Adamjee Hajee Karim, for taking out 28 cases of boycotted goods, by injuring volunteers, are still continuing their hunger-strike, as their demand remains unheeded.

They have resolved to die at the very gates of the godown until their request to bring back the 23 cases back in the godown is complied with.

EXTRA MORNING SHOW AT RIALTO.

There will be an Extra Morning Show at 10 a.m. on Sunday AT RIALTO. (Advt.)

"WORSE THAN FISH MARKET."

—:o:—

Dr. Nariman Describes Election Day Scenes.

ELECTION INQUIRY COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The Commissioners appointed by Government to hear the petition of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas to set aside the elections of Sir V. A. Dabholkar and Dr. R. T. Nariman further examined Mr. D. Cowasji on Friday.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Lalji Mr. D. Cowasji said ten or fifteen minutes after Mr. Healy went, the letter regarding payment of Rs. 5,000 was written. He could not say when the letter to the Collector was written. Before the letter to Mr. Bhat was written, Dr. Nariman was called to whom Sir Vasantrao explained that it was settled for the withdrawal of Mr. Bhat for Rs. 5,000 and asked Dr. Nariman as to how much he would contribute. Dr. Nariman said he would contribute Rs. 500. The substance of the arrangement was mentioned to the witness by Sir Vasantrao, half an hour after the letter was written. The points of difference mentioned in the letter, witness discovered on the second or third day after the meeting.

CONTEST AND SCENE OF CONTEST

Witness admitted that according to the contents of the letter written to Mr. Bhat, he (witness) was individually responsible for Rs. 5,000 and not for only Rs. 3,500.

When asked by counsel the difference between "scene of contest" and "withdrawal from the contest", witness replied he could not give the difference as he did not know English; nor was he a lawyer. The Collector called upon the witness to explain in regard to the letter to Mr. Bhat, and the witness submitted a written statement.

DR. NARIMAN'S EVIDENCE

Dr. R. T. Nariman was, then examined by Mr. Talyarkhan. Witness said he was one of the successful candidates in the last General Elections to the Bombay Legislative Council. He was asked by Sir Vasantrao and Mr. Bhat to withdraw his candidature, but witness refused to do so. He was agreeable to the drawing of the lots as he was told that there would be severe picketing and consequent bloodshed.

Dr. Alban DeSouza was not agreeable to the casting of the lots, and therefore it fell through. On the morning of the polling day at about 3-30 o'clock at the Town Hall, Mr. Bhat told witness: "Nariman, do you see what is going on? Innocent people are assaulted. I cannot bear to see it. I would withdraw." Witness replied "Do as you please." Lathi charges were actually going on about this time. After sometime, two or three Parsi gentlemen called at the polling booth of the witness and shouted "Nariman you are wanted by Sir Vasantrao in Mr. Bhat's booth. Mr. Healy is also there." It was about 10-30 or 11 a.m.

WORSE THAN FISHMARKET

After about ten or fifteen minutes two or three other Parsi gentlemen called and told witness that he was wanted by Sir Vasantrao very badly in Mr. Bhat's booth. While he was going to Mr. Bhat's booth he heard people talking that Mr. Bhat had retired. When he entered Mr. Bhat's booth he found lot of noise, confusion turmoil and pandemonium. It was worse than a fish market. Sir Vasantrao told witness in presence of Mr. Bhat that Mr. Bhat had withdrawn. Then Sir Vasantrao told witness that Mr. Bhat wish us to pay together Rs. 5,000 to be paid in charity. Sir Vasantrao contributed Rs. 1,000 and asked witness to give similar amount. Witness replied that if it was for charity, he would give Rs. 500 Mr. D. Cowasji offered to subscribe Rs. 1,000 and get the balance subscribed from his friends. Witness was standing some distance away from Sir Vasantrao. Sir Vasantrao was near Mr. Y. G. Pandit. Mr. Pandit was writing something but could not hear what was going on owing to confusion.

HE FELT GIDDY

Witness was given the letter written to Mr. Bhat and he exclaimed "This is the first time I see the letter. This is the first time I see my signature." Sir Vasantrao asked witness to subscribe his signature to the letter which he did. At that time he was feeling giddy and had sun-stroke. He was not keeping good health and therefore he was obliged to retire from practice.

Before putting signature on the letter witness asked Mr. Pandit if Mr. Bhat had withdrawn and he replied in the affirmative. Mr. Pandit then gave fountain pen in the hands of the witness while others shouted:—"Go on sign. Get rid of this calamity." He wrote the signature without reading the letter. Nobody even told him regarding the contents of the letter. He then immediately left Mr. Bhat's booth. He then went to Green's Restaurant and put ice on the head.

Witness denied that his offer of Rs. 500 had anything to do with the withdrawal of Mr. Bhat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lalji.

Q: Is it not true that you paid Rs. 750 to one Jamnadas and Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Wadke, two candidates towards the expenses they had incurred in the last by-election to the Legislative Council? Mr. Talyarkhan objected to the question and after some discussion the Commissioners allowed the question to be put. The witness replied in the affirmative.

NOTES AND NOT CHEQUES

In reply to another question, witness said that he paid the amounts in the shape of notes and not in the shape of cheques. He added that the two gentlemen seemed to be anxious that the transaction should not be noticed by anybody else.

Asked as to why these gentlemen expressed themselves like that witness remarked: "Because they were involved in a bribe."

Then why did you pay? I paid as I was ignorant of the rules and as Mr. Dumasia told me that the rules were like that.

Continuing, witness stated that he saw Mr. Bhat for the first time on March 12 in the Collector's office. He agreed he had submitted to the Returning Officer, a statement of the expenses incurred by him in connection with that by-election: but he did not refer to the amount of Rs. 1,750 therein.

Why did you not refer to those two amounts of Rs. 1,000 and 750? —It was because they had nothing to do with the election which was uncontested.

Counsel took witness to the general election which took place in September.

Replying to counsel, witness deposed that the suggestion of drawing of lots had been made to him by Mr. H. M. Chowna, before September 10.

In further explaining the question, Dr. Nariman stated that in connection with the by-election, March 7 had been fixed as the last day for the filing of nomination papers. Up to 1 p. m. his was the only nomination paper. Consequently, he went to the office of the Deputy Collector of Bombay at 3 p. m. (latest hour fixed) hoping to take back the deposit as he thought the election would be uncontested. However, when he reached the Deputy Collector's office, he learnt that there were two other candidates whose nomination papers were filed between 1 and 3 p. m. He then went home.

WHAT DUMASIA SAID

In connection with that election, March 12 was fixed for the withdrawal of candidatures and March 13, for the scrutiny of nomination papers by the returning officer. When he went to the Deputy Colector's office subsequently, he met Mr. N. M. Dumasia who told him that the other two candidates wished to withdraw, but they wanted to be paid the expenses which they had incurred till then. The same view was expressed by Mr. Bhat on March 12 when witness went to ascertain the position. On March 13, he went to the office of the Deputy Collector to get his deposit back when he made a statement to him that he paid Rs. 750 to one candidate and Rs. 1,000 to another.

On one occasion, continued witness, at the residence of Mr. E. R. Hirjebehedin, a Municipal Councillor, Sir Vasantrao, Mr. Bhat, and himself (three of the four candidates) met when the idea of drawing of lots was gain mooted. Witness and Mr. Bhat consented. Sir Vasantrao said that he would also consent on condition that if his name was drawn (for elimination from the contest), he should be allowed to contest the election. (Laughter)

The President remarked to the witness: "We are very much obliged to you for your information". Dr. De Souza, one of the Commissioners added: "You are really throwing new light on the break-down of negotiations." (Laughter).

The Court then adjourned to Saturday at 11-30 a.m.

ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF RELIGION

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will deliver an address on "Economic Implications of Religion" to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in English.

B. G. KHER RELEASED.

—:o:—

Fight Must Be Carried On He Says.

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Nov. 28.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, Bombay, who was undergoing his term of imprisonment in the Thana Jail, was released this morning at 10. He has lost 12 lbs. in weight. However, he looked quite cheerful. In the course of the interview at Rao Bahadur Bhagwat's place to our Thana representative, he said that the Jail Authorities have become very strict in the matter of granting interviews to the relatives of prisoners.

Letters addressed to the prisoners reach them after inordinate delay. The clothing arrangement is very meagre. Having regard to the cold season which has set in, it is absolutely necessary that prisoners should be provided with proper and sufficient warm clothing.

CARRY ON!

Referring to the movement he said "It must be carried on with unabated vigour till our goal is reached. I mean to take stock of the situation in the country for as to the line of action which I should take in the circumstances".

WOMEN'S KHADI PROCESSION.

The Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal organised a procession of women on Friday afternoon for popularising Khaddar and Swadeshi.

The procession which started from Keshav Baug on Kalbadevi was led by Mrs. Jayshri Ralji and others. They were followed by a large number of women and other volunteers. The processionists carried national flags with them and sang national songs.

One of the features was that different varieties of handspun Khaddar were carried in a cart and Khaddar was freely sold on the way.

Starting from Kalbadevi the fair processionists paraded through different localities of the city for more than two hours and reached Madhav Baug in the evening where they dispersed.

—:o:—

Vithalbhai Patel Day.

—:o:—

Mr. Jamnadas M. Metha has addressed the following letter to his "Brothers and Sisters in the Thana District":—

I am glad that my suggestion for observing a Vithalbhai Patel Day in Thana District has been accepted by Dr. Galvankar, the President of the District Congress Committee and that he has fixed Sunday the 30th instant for that purpose.

The Vithalbhai Patel Day is being observed for two purposes: —(1) to mark our great appreciation of the splendid work and services of Mr. Patel in the cause of the country in the Congress, in the Legislatures, in the Municipalities and Local Boards. (2) to express our admiration for the heroic way in which in old age in spite of serious and protracted illness and under all the privations of life, he has been showing that while his physical body is under the control of a foreign government, his soul remains as free as before.

Mr. Vithalbhai had for years done valuable work in the Bandra Municipality and the Thana District Local Board and I am sure that all over Thana, Sunday, 30th November will be fittingly celebrated by processions, meetings and preaching of the Boycott of British cloth which Sir Vithalbhai has so much at heart. We shall also pass resolutions praying for his speedy recovery from the illness from which he has been suffering so long in the Ambala prison. Vande Mataram.

LARGE ISSUE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

—:o:—

Indian Merchants' Chamber's Protest.

The following telegram has been addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Govednment of India, Finance Department, on the 27th November 1930, regarding the sale of Reverse Councils by Government:

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber beg to draw attention of Government of India to transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury amounting to £647,950 for week ending 22nd November 1930, representing remittance to meet sale of Reverse Councils. The Committee request Government to inform them of the extent Reverse Councils are proposed to be issued. The Committee would also like to know if sale of Reverse Councils indicates that other measures for maintaining Exchange at Statutory ratio have failed, and this measure is now resorted to as the very last expedient. The Committee beg inquire if Government have considered the effect of any depletion of India's not too ample gold resources on people's faith in the Currenc..."

Myth Of India's Reputed Wealth.

—:o:—

Edward Thomson's Article In "Spectator."

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Edward Thompson in an article in the "Spectator" on "The Economic Myth" confesses himself to be a sceptic regarding the reputed wealth of India and suggests the value to Britain of Indian connection has been exaggerated.

He urges the necessity of removing the belief that to "hold" India is essential for Britain's material prosperity and advocates public authoritative analysis of the Indian debt and Britain's trade and capital in India.

Thompson emphasises that the essential part of reconstruction of India is the raising of the wretched standard of life. He urges the Round Table Conference to tackle the question of finance for "worse trouble than even present is ahead if the Conference after resolving for universal education, better roads and social services disperses without the least notion where money is to be found".—Reuter.

Ramgopal Technical Institute

—:o:—

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 27.

The 30th annual celebration of the Ramgopal's Technical Institute took place on Saturday morning in Sjt. Lachminarayan's bungalow. A large and distinguished gathering, mostly of Engineers from the State, were present. The Resident, Lt.-Col. T. H. Keyes, presided over the function. The proceedings began with the reading of the annual report for 1929 by the Hon. Chief Instructor. It runs as follows:—

The Institute was established in 1900 by the late Dewan Bahadur Sett Ramgopal to afford education in Civil Engineering. The Institute is a free one and open to all castes and creed. Really intended for poor student who cannot afford the luxury of a professional training.

The strength of the students in the lower grade and higher grade classes is at present seventy-two. Free quarters are also provided for the students coming from outside stations and all students who desire to read in the Institute are permitted to use Electric lights. During this year students are even applying from Cochin State and from most parts of Southern India. The present Chief Instructor of this Institute was the student of the same Institute during the years 1910 and 1911.

The results of the public examinations have been throughout good. The students who passed out from this Institute are occupying good positions in the Nizam's Dominions, and all over India.

Students from this Institute have been appearing for the Madras Government Technical Examinations every year and the results have been very encouraging.

The President then distributed certificates and special prizes to the successful candidates.

LAHORE LEADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

Jhang Bomb Case Accused Acquitted.

LAHORE, Nov. 23.

Mr. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, sentenced under Section 17 A and B. Lala Jagan Narain, General Secretary of Provincial Congress Committee (now defunct) to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default another month's imprisonment, Pt. Santa Singh Nandheri to four months rigorous imprisonment and Hemraj Santa-singh Gyani and 26 other Congress workers to six months rigorous imprisonment. Balkishen Balbharti, a boy of eleven, was ordered to be sent to Delhi Reformatory.

A Jhang message states that the Sessions Judge, accepting the verdict of assessors, has acquitted Hansraj and Sunderdas charged with having thrown a bomb on the City police post in July last.—A.P.

GREAT POLICE FIND!

—:o:—

SURAT, Nov. 28.

The police to-day opened a parcel addressed to Messrs. Govindbhai Durlabhbai Tarkas, well-known goldthread manufacturers and dealers, and despatched from Allahabad by Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru insured for Rs. 700. Police officers went to the Head Post Office at Nanpura and after the parcel had been delivered to the addressee, opened it in his presence. Nothing incriminating was found and the parcel contained unsold saree, borders of goldthread and laces which had been exhibited at Allahabad during Kumb Mela Exhibition.—A. P.

JATIN'S FUNERAL FILM BANNED.

—:o:—

"Conspiracy" Case Accused Too Poor.

LAHORE, Nov. 28.

The film showing the funeral procession of Jatindranath Das has been declared uncertified by the Punjab Government.

Lalchand Agarwal, Puran Mehar, Gurdasram Agarwal, Hansraj Jaini and Gurmukh Singh, five accused in the Conspiracy Case were produced before Mr. Blacker, President of the Special Tribunal on the charge of conspiracy to murder police officers. It was alleged that a bomb was placed at Tarra (Ferozepore District) police station in consequence of which the accused were interested. Counsel for the accused submitted that he accused were too poor to engage counsel at their own expenses and therefore prayed for counsel at Government expense. The Court informed counsel to put in an application —A. P.

MADRAS TO FOLLOW BOMBAY.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, President of Tamil Nadu Congress Council of Action addressed this evening a largely attended meeting at the Gokhale Hall on "the call of the country". Mr. Nageswara Rao presiding. Mr. Nageswara Rao exhorted audience to follow Bombay's lead, strictly adhering to non-violence.

Mr. Satyamurthi declared that civil disobedience movement had succeeded beyond expectations and had put Government completely in the wrong in its treatment of those who had joined it. He added that the despatch of Government of India and the Premier's speech had revealed that there was no consciousness on the part of British statesmen that nIdia was going to be full dominion very soon. Concluding he exhorted people to observe flag salutation and intensify boycott. —A. P.

ATLAS MILL STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Workers Resume Work To-day

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, writes:—

In connection with the strike in the Atlas Mills, Matgaon, there was another conference on Friday morning between the Agent and the Manager representing the Company and the representatives of the Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union, Messrs. Phillip Antone, Kedar Gupte, K. A. Desai and S. V. Deshpande. The management signed the following agreement:—

(1) Wages will be paid not later than the 15th of every month. (2) As regards victimisation, such action has never been contemulated. (3) Notice boards of rates of wages are already on the walls of the departments. About new sorts the rates will be put on the boards. (4) As regards the pay tickets the procedure as adopted in other mills will be followed, that is, the percentage will be shown separately. (5) Unclaimed wages to be paid at the end of the month.

The agreement was ratified by the workers at their meeting. Work will be resumed this (Saturday) morning.

G. I. P. RY. TIMINGS

—:o:—

On and from 1st December 1930 a revised time table has come into force. The arrivals and departures of Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus are as shown below:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals. H. M.
Lahore & Lucknow Express	6- 0
Madras Mail	6-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-15
Madras Express	10-45
Deccan Queen	10-32
Poona Mail	11-10
Punjab Mail	11-45
Poona Express (Inter & III class)	12-30
Nagpur Express	14- 0
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	18-45
Poona Express	19-25
	Departures.
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	7- 30
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-30
Poona Express Inter & III Class	14-45
Poona Mail	16- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	16-15
Deccan Queen	17- 0
Punjab Mail	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-30
Nagpur Express	22- 0
Madras Mail	22-30
Lahore & Lucknow Express	23-45

WORLD OF SPORT.

LIKELY FISTIC CLASHES: BOMBAY TEAM'S TRIUMPH. B. O. A. SPORTS.

Max Schmeling won the Heavyweight crown from Jack Sharkey and like so many former champions is content to hang on to the title rather than engage in combat with logical contenders. The German is reported to have declared that he will not be seen in the ring until June next year. Meanwhile there are quite a few who have earned the right to be matched against him. Carnera is now in his own country and except for a bout with Uzcedin will find it hard to get opponents.

There have been some unexpected results in recent fights. Al Singer lost the Light-weight title to Canzoneri and "Kid" Chocolate was defeated by Fidel La Barca, the retired world's fly-weight champion at Madison Square Gardens, New York.

Kit Berg has not scceeded in getting a match with Singer, but the English Lightweight may have to meet Al Foreman another fine exponent of the fistic art. Then there is the Irish born Jim McLarnin who knocked out Al Singer not so very long ago.

BOMBAY TEAM'S HOCKEY SUCCESS.

The Bombay Customs A. C. have accomplished the feat which they set themselves to do and the much coveted Gwalior Gold Cup for Hockey travels to Bombay for the first time. The Jhansi Heroes were well beaten by the Bombay men in the final. Rumour has it that the Customs XI will not participate in the Aga Khan Tournament, but it is to be hoped that they will play in the only important tourney on this side of India in spite of previous disappointments.

TOTALISATOR'S BIG TURNOVER

Totalisator receipts in England for this year already exceed £3,000,000, and by the end of December it is expected that the turnover will prove to be at least 'six times as large as last year's' figure of £530,000.

This is considered to be eminently satisfactory.

Although the bigger percentage of the £3,000,000 turnover is subject to a deduction of 'only 6 per cent.,' all investments on the "daily double and National Hunt events bring in a revenue of 10 per cent., and the Betting Control Board's income for this year is certain to be 'in excess of £200,000.

Even this is expected to be eclipsed next year.

WELL-KNOWN HANDICAPPER RETIRE.

One of the most brilliant handicappers in the history of the sport Mr. Dawkins has retired. All who follow English racing know of the good work put in by Mr. Dawkins who will be succeeded by Mr. Fawcett late of the Calcutta Turf Club.

BENGAL OLYMPIC SPORTS.

The Fifteenth Annual Athletic Sports meeting of the Bengal Athletic Sports' Association will be held on Saturday, 31st January 1931 at Calcutta under the distinguished patronage of H. E. The Viceroy.

There is no association in Bombay which can send representatives, but I hear several Bombay athletes are likely to send in their entries. P. A. D'Aveine who represented Bombay in the Olympic Trials some years ago, has resumed training and hopes to be fighting fit in a few weeks time.

WIFE WINS ONE LAKH.

—:o:—

But Her Husband Spends It.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Dhubri—Mrs. Singh wife of Bhai Bichitrasingh Mohunt of local Sikh Temple, is the winner of the first prize worth Rs. 1 lakh of the Tripura State lottery, as announced in a message received by Mr. Bichitrasingh who seems unperturbed by the unexpected windfall. According to him the amount will be spent in repairing the temple damaged by recent earthquake.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, Nov. 29, 1930.

STILL DRIFTING.

—:o:—

Lord Burnham had perhaps good reason to complain that the affairs of the Round Table Conference had been allowed to drift and that Government had not yet drawn up or conceived of any procedure or agenda. He said that such drift would lead to a fatal issue when "already the skies were dark". The drift, the utter lack of any definite procedure and the unreality and uncertainty about the whole Conference are indeed fatal to every interest concerned. Whoever else may gain an advantage which can only be temporary through the policy of drift, Lord Irwin's nominees from India are losing steadily. They are no longer in a position to press their demand for an assurance that the Conference is convened for drawing up nothing less than a scheme of Dominion Status for India with the necessary safeguards for the period of transition. But the British Government have deliberately sidetracked the main question as to how much power is to be transferred to the Indian people. It has as deliberately engaged the minds of the Conference on the consequential question how power is to be distributed among the units composing the Federal Government.

In other words, the Government has deliberately put the cart before the horse. It has for obvious reasons commenced work on the most controversial issues, though their proper solution depends upon the prior solution of the question how much power the people of British India are to have. It is no wonder that the Conference has made little or no progress. The Federal Relations Committee which was originally meant to be a small one of experts has grown and grown till it has included every member of the Conference and has hardly begun any work. Lord Sankey has done nothing more than jot down the heads or topics involved in every scheme of federation. That is nothing more than writing the titles of some of the chapters of a book yet to be written. The advantage which the Government hopes to gain by such delaying tactics is that it can show to Parliament how complicated the Indian question is and how hard it is to find any measure of agreement on it among the Indians themselves.

The mere fact that the idea of federation has gained at least apparently does not necessarily lead to the possibility of the smooth working out of the details of the federation As we have pointed out before, there is an apparent consensus of opinion with regard to federation because different groups understand the term differently and hope to turn federation to their own advantage. The essence of federation is distribution of power, severeign power, between the central Federal Government and the Governments of the constituents of the federation. Princes favour federation because they hope to be practically independent in their States—without frequent and vexatious interference by the "Paramount Power"— and yet get a fair measure of power in the Federal Government. Muslim communalists favour Federation for reasons of their own which are based on a complete disregard of national cohesion. And British reactionaries hope to make good use of both the Princes and the communalists in complicating the scheme of federation and making out a case for the British to hold the balance even between various groups. When however the Conference comes to the details of the question, some Indian members at least will realise the absurdity of beginning with the question of distributing power between the Central and constituent Governments whereas the first and foremost question is how far, both in the constituent and the Central Governments, power is to be in the hands of the people of the country. Meanwhile who dare assert that India is not in the public eye of Britain? Earl Russell assured Lord Burnham in the House of Lords on Thursday that in regard to the Conference "neither Parliament nor the public would be left in ignorance of what was going on". And Sir John Simon owing to the deep affection that he feels for India has not been unmindful of the necessity of impressing upon his audience the "undoubted difficulties of fact" in the Indian situation.

—:o:—

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

We had occasion to refer in these columns sometime ago to the manner in which the administration of the University is being carried on, and if we revert to it again, it is because a number of correspondents have drawn our attention to the widely held public impression that it is going from bad to worse. It appears that the University has, since the death of Mr. Mirza Ali Muhammed Khan, its late Vice-Chancellor, fallen on evil days. That there is something radically wrong with the administration of the University was manifest beyond a shadow of doubt in the action of the Syndicate, the chief executive body of the University, in terminating the services of Professor K. T. Shah, an admitted authority on financial and economic questions, an enthusiast who laboured hard to raise the University School of Economics and Sociology to a high status during the period of seven years that he was its head.

Several matters relating to the administration of the University have come to our notice which point to the irresistable conclusion that the present day administration of the University has suffered in efficiency and requires a radical overhauling. We shall refer only to two of primary importance. That veteran Registrar, Khan Bahadur Fardunji M. Dastur, who identified himself with his alma mater for the past thirty years and who, by his extreme suavity, amiability, and accessibility has found a corner in the heart of all who came in contact with him, retired in January last, and upto now the Syndicate has not appointed a permanent incumbent to the post of Registrar. We do not question the wisdom of the Syndicate in having terminated the period of the services of Khan Bahadur Dastur, but we are constrained to point out that the fact of his continuing still at the helm under the punctilious designation of "Officiating Registrar" is a serious reflection on the action of the Syndicate. Be that as it may, the fact remains that the Syndicate has bungled in the matter. This bungling naturally raises an issue of very vital importance to the future of the administration of the University. That issue is the determination of the authority in whom the power of appointing the Registrar should vest. Since the establishment of the University, the Senate has always had the right to elect its Registrar until the year of grace 1930 when this practice of seventy-five years was impiously thrown overboard. So long as this right vested in the Senate, no such 'contretemps' as has occurred now happened. Again, on principle and in the interest of the University, the appointment of the Registrar should not be vested in the hands of a small body like the Syndicate. Further, an elected Registrar, by the very fact that his continuance in office entirely depends upon the vote of the Senate, which again will be dependent on his work, will give his best to the University unlike the one appointed by the Syndicate who need do his best only to please the Syndicate. Therefore, it makes for greater efficiency in University administration that the post of the Registrar should be one of election by the Senate and not one of appointment by the Syndicate. The sooner the change is made, the better for the University. But, this is for the future.

Regarding the appointment of a permanent Registrar, we take this occasion to bring to the notice of the Vice-Chancellor and the Syndicate that there is a large volume of opinion among the members of the Senate as to the sort of person to be appointed for the post. It appear that under the present condition of the affairs of the University, the concensus of opinion is that none other than an educationist with administrative experience shall be appointed to the post. Whatever else he may be, no one will do good as Registrar if he has not fairly long experience in the administrative line. We do not imagine for a moment that right type of men could not be found for the post. We are told that, when the post was advertised eminent persons of the requisite qualities and attainments applied for the post and if the Syndicate has been unable to select one from among the applicants fitted for the post, the obvious inference is that the Syndicate, is not serious in the matter of finding a permanent incumbent. So long as the power lies in the Syndicate, it is left to the pleasure of that body to appoint or not to appoint a Registrar, and we are afraid the present unsatisfactory state of affairs will continue. But we do hope that the Syndicate does decide to fill up the vacancy immediately and will appoint one who, by his services to the University or in the cause of education will be able to command the respect of the members of the Senate. In this connection, we may recall that when Mr. Dastur was appointed Registrar in 1902 the European members of the Senate at that time had considerable misgiving regarding the ability of an Indian to shoulder the responsibilities devolving on the Registrar; but they counted without the host. Because, Mr. Dastur, before his term of two years expired, fully vindicated his position and so much so that the Senate elected him next time inspite of tremendous odds against him. In view of this, the Syndicate will do well to see that their nominee for the post is one who owing to his educational attainments and experience and high status in public life will be looked upon by the Senate as their equal and not as a mere servant. One other matter which we shall refer to now is the inordinate dilatoriness shown in filling up vacancies in the several authorities of the University. For instance, a vacancy occurred on the Syndicate in the month of September and till now, we understand, no steps have been taken to fill up the vacancy. That vacancies on executive bodies like the Syndicate should be left unfilled for such a long time is reprehensible. Such a state of things may be excusable in the case of the Senate but never in the case of the Syndicate, an executive body. How long does the Syndicate propose to be lethargic in the execution of its duties? A distinguished academic body like the Syndicate should realise that it is derogatory to its dignity that it should prove a target for continuous and thoroughly deserved public criticism.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP

"THE DANGERS OF OBEDIENCE AND OTHER ESSAYS" BY HAROLD J. LASKI (HARPER)

(BY G. L. M.)

"The Hail to Law and Order" school of Indian Liberals and Moderates preaches the virtues of obedience. The Viceroy naively ignorant of the part 'disobedience' has played in building up the liberties and constitution of England stands aghast at pacific defiance. It is undeniable that the citizens and the authorities often come into conflict on vital issues in which the authorities are not always not necessarily in the right. How solve this central paradox of politics? Should the State repress the subjects or the citizens rise in revolt, should the individual silently bear injustice or risk defiance?

THE MORAL BASIS

Prof. H. J. Laski, one of the most brilliant and daring political thinkers in England, has endeavoured to reply to this interrogation in a recent book. We have been so long accustomed in this country to repeat antiquated cliches and obsolete dogmas of orthodox political philosophy of the west that it is refreshing to turn to a more realistic treatment of political problems. For one thing, Prof. Laski has in a series of scholarly and creative treatises from "Studies in the Problems of Sovereignty" to "A Grammer of Politics" and more recently 'Liberty in the Modern State" denied the super-sovereignty of the State which he has regarded as only one institution among a series of institutions in a federal society. He has, in the second place, insisted that the State, like other institutions, must win the loyalty and affection of its subjects by the due performance of its functions. He has, moreover, emphasised that the element of command in law is never final but that law is simply an expression of social experience and an instrument of satisfying human desires. Finally, Prof. Laski has argued that the State has and must have moral ends and its actions must be judged by ethical canons applicable to individual conduct. It is only necessary to add that this is almost precisely the political philosophy of Satyagraha. But because it is attempted to be practised instead of being merely preached in neatly-bound volumes—and that too, impudently enough, by a subject-people of the British Empire—its moral significance is never adequately realised; while our own broad-minded and statesmanlike politicians who grow ecstatic over political inventions and ideas of the West like the League of Nations or Fascism do not even take the trouble of realising its full implications. If anyone doubts that Satyagraha has the sanction of what is most vital and creative in modern political thought, let him read this latest work of Prof. Laski.

A DERELICTION OF DUTY

After dwelling on the exaggerate value assigned to obedience which in certain matters has become the condition of material well-being, Prof. Laski goes on to point out the dangers of irrational and apathetic obedience. "We preach incessantly that we are not responsible for the acts of Governments which live by our consent," he observes. A massacre in Amritsar, he adds for instance, moves us little or at best to a mere verbal protest. But such implicit obedience not merely implies inertia, it constitutes a positive dereliction of duty. "An acceptance of injustice to others is the price we pay and are prepared to pay for our own safety," he states: "Silence is acquiescence and a failure to protest against injustice only make us the less vigilant against invasion of our freedom." Indeed, this is the central thesis of Prof. Laski essay. He insists repeatedly that by our refusal to protest and act against injustice, we not only weaken the forces striving for justice but reinforce the authority of those whose conduct appears unjust to us. Such acquiescence induces lethargy in citizens and further tyranny on the part of authorities. Inertia leads to tyranny and tyranny thrives in turn on lethargy. Disobedience under such circumstances is not only a right, it is tantamount to a duty. With accents which remind one of Mahatma Gandhi, Prof. Laski observes, "No man ever remains free who acquiesces in what he knows to be wrong." It would no doubt shock those who condemn Gandhiji's movement as

Continued on Page 10

GOVERNMENT'S STEP-MOTHERLY POLICY

NO GENUINE CO-OPERATION WITH INDIAN ECONOMIC INTERESTS

(BY SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.)

II.*

Against State-aided products of India's rivals there is no scope for success to indigenous efforts. And without the collective co-operation of the Government there can be no economic security in India. In tune with such lack of beneficial co-operation Sir George Schuster averred the other day that of the two remedies open to Government to alleviate the position, namely, (1) direct relief and (2) intervention in the marketing of the produce the one was not feasible and to the other careful consideration would be meted out if any well-considered scheme was put before the Government. In identically similar trend he responded negatively to the appeal from Bengal for a consultation with him to devise means to improve the decadence of jute, the staple product of the province and of all India. His characteristic reply was that unless everything was prepared it was no use his going there. Did Bengal expect too much from him in seeking his help for putting heads together to think out a solution of their entanglements. Was he not at the head of affairs? Should he not have been credited with a wider vision with an international outlook with a larger capacity and powers for direct intervention to bring more immediate relief.

INDIFFERENCE.

If he had helped the deliberations of the Bengal Government he at least would have warned them against the adoption by them of the short-sighted and uncertain remedy of restriction of output. The subterfuge artificially may raise prices for a time only, but certainly the loaded prices will drive consumer farther away; substitutes do displace the commodity whose production is artificially restricted. Experiences of the Chilian nitrate the Brazilian coffee and topping above all the experiments of the rubber restriction scheme of Great Britain of 1922 to 1928 are of too recent failures to be ignored. Sir George with his knowledge of affairs on all the three Continents of Europe, Africa and Asia would have, instead of the negative results of restriction would have planned schemes of stimulating consumption. He or the Bengal Government ought not to have been so improvident as to bring about the disaster that restriction would mean to labourers left out of work. Unlike other countries labour displaced in India has no alternatives of absorption in similar industries or other ocupations. They have no unemployment doles to eke out a famishing living. When not a hair of the body-politic in India vibrates in comiseration, when no national thought bestowed on the grave problems in India is it not the veriest travesty for Sir Atul to plead at the session of the International Labour Office held at Brussels last month for consideration of the phenominal crisis of unemployment in India. Surely Sir George would not be indifferent to the affairs transpiring under the auspices of the League of Nations. But even if he has no leisure to care for them the tomes of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce are clamant about 'bekari' in India, in face of all the first-hand information available to enlighten him.

THE MOLOCH OF ARMY EXPENDITURE.

But he has the knowledge and the capacity and power for good and yet if he does not save from the voracious Army Expenditure proportionate amount of the national revenue for a fair distribution to the nation-building departments for the industrialisation of the bounties of nature to India, for the development of stray yet strangling industries with the stimulus of technical and technological research wherever else should India seek for real good-will and genuine sympathy frequently boosted by the Viceroy? Besides restriction counters the economic maxim of maximum of production making the world wealthier. British papers have been discussing these problems since 1922 onwards and Sir George with his responsible office cannot be supposed to be ignorant of it. To doubt his efficiency would be almost a sacrilege Britain sends out her "best" "to serve" poor India

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*The 1st article appeared on the 25th instant.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

How It Tells.

The just published trade returns of British India for the month of October furnish further proofs of the efficacy of the boycott movement in India. According to the returns, the imports for the month of October 1930 were 1278 lakhs as against 1,924 lakhs in October 1929, thus registering a drop of 646 lakhs. And the decrease in imports for the 7 months from April to October 1930 as compared with the corresponding period in 1929 was about 40 crores. The most marked decrease was naturally in textile and other manufactured products, the imports of cotton yarn and manufactures alone recording a decrease of 291 lakhs in October 1930 as compared with October 1929. Another welcome decrease is in the imports of cigarettes, which were valued at 15 lakhs in October 1929 but fell to 7 lakhs in October 1930. It is also interesting to note that the share of the United Kingdom in imports fell from 42 per cent. in October 1929 to 35 per cent. in October 1930. Japan's share having risen from 7 to 9 per cent.

Merchants' Patriotism.

It is gratifying to learn that the Ahmedabad merchants dealing in foreign cloth at Manek Chowk have at last agreed not to do business in foreign cloth till May 5, the anniversary of the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi. The decision is evidently due to the hunger-strike of about sixty picketers including twenty women picketers. Merchants in many other places have also decided to suspend all business in foreign cloth for several months to come. Where any merchants are slow to follow this patriotic example, peaceful persuasion of all kinds including peaceful picketing should of course be tried as long as is necessary. But we feel that such an extreme and drastic method as hunger-strike should be avoided as far as possible.

Intolerable.

It is understood that the Inspector-General of Police of Madras has issued a circular that persons convicted in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement are required to give their finger prints under Act 33 of 1920 (Prisoners' Identification Act). It is also reported that political prisoners in the Cannanore Jail are being required to submit to the humiliation of giving finger prints but that some of them have refused to submit to the indignity and have in consequence been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment each in addition to their previous terms of imprisonment. We cannot believe that the Identification Act mentioned above makes finger prints obligatory upon any class of prisoners. For, prisoners in various jails have not at all been asked to give their finger prints. It seems that the Act requires some reliable methods of identification, finger prints being only one method allowed. Do the authorities realise that to enforce that method in the case of political prisoners who can sign their names and can be otherwise easily identified smacks of vindictiveness and may be regarded by the public as part of a plan to humiliate and harass political prisoners to the maximum possible extent so as to demoralise them and reduce their number? If there is any such plan it will be as futile as other plans like 'lathi' charges have been.

Separation of Burma.

The carefully selected Burman nominees to the "Round Table Conference" have very naturally declared at a separate informal meeting that Burma wants separation from India. That this is not the view of the bulk of the Burman people may be easily demonstrated from a manifesto, entitled, "Burman's Protest against the question of immediate separation of Burma from India and Simon Commission Recommendation," submitted to the Chairman of the R. T. Conference and others by the General Council of the All Burmese Association, Rangoon. The Manifesto states that "the views embodied in this Memorandum represent those of millions of Burman Buddhists who are members of the General Council of All-Burmese Association" and that "they are opposed to the recommendations contained in the Simon Commission's Report as a whole, particularly in reference to the separation of Burma from India." We shall soon deal with the Manifesto at greater length.

A LONDON LETTER.

LABOUR'S RANK AND FILE SEE THROUGH R. T. TAMASHA.

(By Prof. N. G. Ranga.)

LONDON, November 14.

The Tea-Party organised by the Commonwealth of India League, attended, by a large number of English people and presided over by Mrs. Graham, passed a resolution favouring the immediate grant of Dominion Status to India. What is more significant is that my amendment, suggesting that any mention about the present Round Table Conference should be dropped was accepted. Mrs. Graham told us all that as far as she could see, from her knowledge of the Cabinet mentality, the only way India can achieve her object is by intensifying the present fight and the large English audience, drawn from the cultured circles, agreed with her in that view.

The labour audiences in Hyde-Park on Sunday the 9th of November, the I. L. P. Branches of Bermondsey, and Ilford where I spoke, the Friends' House Lunch Hour Conference which was opened by me and the Boycott Demonstrations organised by the Congress Branch in London have only too clearly demonstrated the strength of the feeling among the people in the labour party who really count at the elections against the present policy of labour Government. Mr. Brockway's and Mrs. Nehru's speeches at the Tea-Party, Mr. Saklatvala's speech at the Boycott Demonstration, and the very successful Boycott Demonstration and the sympathetic audiences at all these places give hope even to the despondent nationalists of London.

EMPIRE SWADESHI.

The Empire Marketing Board which is completely financed by the British Government and other Dominion Governments has issued for exhibition another set of posters, showing the different commodities that can be had at Christmas time from different parts of the Empire. But there is not a poster to indicate that somethings atleast can be got from India at this time of the year. Grants are being made by the Board to the Agricultural Research Institutes in Britain and also in New Zealand but not a penny is spent upon any of India's research stations. If one carefully reads what is written on these numerous posters, one comes across such extraordinarily one sided phrases as "Remember they are your cousins" "Remember they are your sisters and brothers". "Coming from Empire sisters and brothers". In the face of these facts, it is really silly for English capitalists and merchants in London to deprecate India's boycott movement. The Swadeshi movement is crowned by the poster that "Remember Empire begins at Home" and also by the announcement of the patriotic intention of the Prince of Wales to visit America to further British trade.

CLERGY AND THE CONFERENCE.

The clergymen of all denominations had sent out an appeal for prayers to be said on the 12th of November for the success of the Conference and yesterday there were such prayers said in quite a number of Churches. But these paid agents of Christ and the professional preachers of Christianity do not seem to have realised that the Versailles Treaty for which they prayed and which was concluded from amongst the allied nations and dictated to the vanquished has come to be whittled down in addition to causing unsold of misery and suffering to all nations that did or did not take part in the last war and that the responsibility for blessing and the such one-sided treaty with India, causing as it would in future similar suffering and mental and moral anguish to the peoples of both nations, would be very heavy on their conscience.

EMPIRE CONFERENCE.

This Conference comes to an end in a day or two, its political work has been easy because England found it impossible to withhold the rights claimed by the Dominions which therefore would hereafter have whomsoever they wish, as their Governor Generals. But the closer economic co-operation, which was so confidently expected by the capitalists has eluded practical politics and is still within the region of hope, because the Labour Cabinet has realised that the Dominions are interested in one thing (export of raw materials) and the mother-country in another manufactured goods) and both can never meet.

ARMY CONTRACTOR'S TITLE.

—:o:—

How And Why He Got It.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

Local Urdu daily "Wattan" gives an interesting story which it says is current in Army Contractor circles in Simla showing how honours are dispensed. According to this story some public gifts made by a cantonment contractor associating the name of Commander-in-Chief led to the recommendation for him of the honour of Knighthood, but that the Government of India civil authorities thought the case hardly justified a C.B.E. while the U. P. Government proposed Kaiser-i-Hind medal, as more appropriate.

The paper enquires whether Knighthood has become so cheap and wonders whether an ambitious man would not have to go many steps in the process of his munificence, before he gets to the realization of his ambition.

NEW UKASE AGAINST RANPUR COMMITTEE

—:o:—

No Enquiry In The Dt.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 28.

In supersession of the previous order issued by the District Magistrate under Section 144 Cr. P. C. against Ranpur Enquiry Committee appointed by the Bar Association, prohibiting it from holding such inquiry in the city or suburbs of Ahmedabad the District Magistrate has issued another order under the same section prohibiting it from holding such enquiry at any place in the District of Ahmedabad for two months, as the Committee has decided to hold the enquiry at Sarkhej near Ahmedabad.—A. P.

ARRESTS AT NAGPUR.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

Babaji Patil Malguzar, president and Kannamwar, Secretary, of the District War Council, have been arrested under Section 108 Cr. P. C. in connection with Jawahar Day demonstrations.

Seven volunteers have been arrested here for picketing a country liquor shop.—A.P.

READ TOMORROW'S "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"

For

SECRET WAR DESIGNS OF WESTERN POWERS—A brilliant exposure.

"IN EVERY INDIAN SOUL BURNS A HOT WOUND"...Mr. Brailsford's interviews with the Nehrus.

WHEN THE R. T. C. DELEGATES RETURN EMPTY-HANDED AND DISCREDITED.—(By an enquiring publicist.)

ALL'S NOT OVER WITH BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS—(By "one who knows.")

FROM A FISHING VILLAGE TO SECOND CITY IN THE EMPIRE: The romantic tale of the evolution of Bombay Island—(By L. N. Bhagwat, M.Sc.)

EFFECTS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT: Britain's quest for fresh fields and pastures new.—(By V. M.)

FIVE PAGES OF SATYAGRAHA PICTURES FROM ALL OVER INDIA.

ADVANCE SWADESHI: A page of exclusive pictures relating to woman's fashions from the "Svadeshi" Stores, Church Gate, Bombay.

Besides the above, there will be our usual weekly features, including articles by Nurse Eleanor and Miss Hilla Vakeel.

Can you guess Correctly ?

(See page 10 of to-morrow's issue.)

PANVEL LEADERS ACQUITTED.

—:o:—

Convicted On "Inadmissible Evidence."

MAGISTRATE'S BLUNDER.

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Nov. 28

Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge, Thana, delivered judgment yesterday in the appeal filed by Messrs. Vedak and Bedekar of Panvel, against the decision of Mr. Koundinya, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who had convicted them under section 117 of the I.P.C. read with section 26 of the Forest Act, acquitting both of them of the said offences.

According to the prosecution, the accused had gone to Kalne on the September 8, to select a spot where Forest Satyagraha was to be practised and on that occasion Mr. Vedak was alleged to have said to the Police Inspector pointing his finger to a particular portion of the Forest. "We have selected that portion of the jungle for Satyagraha".

When the Satyagraha was actually practised on that day in the afternoon accused were not there at all. Some 10 persons were arrested immediately and sentenced. The case against the accused was lodged on October 8, nearly a month after the alleged commission of the offence.

A FALSE CASE.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar arguing the appeal on behalf of Appellants had suggested that the case was entirely false and an afterthought. It was significant to note that the Chirner firing took place on the September 25. The accused were known to be taking great interest in the Chirner shooting affair. The Chirner inquiry was held from September 30 to the October 3. The police were represented in the inquiry, and in order to stifle that inquiry the case was lodged against the accused on the 6th October. Mr. Rangnekar also contended that the case for the prosecution rested only on the statement made by Mr. Vedak to the Police Inspector and the statement was inadmissible under section 25 of the Evidence Act as it was in the nature of a confession.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED

The Judge held that the words alleged to have been uttered by Mr. Vedak to the Inspector of Police were not proved beyond any reasonable doubt to have been uttered by him and secondly they were inadmissible under section 25 of the Evidence Act. As to the case against Bedekar, the Judge held that beyond his presence with Vedak nothing had been alleged by the prosecution, hence there was no case against him at all.

ARRESTED AGAIN

It will be remembered both Messrs. Vedak and Bedekar are again arrested under section 302 in connection with the Chirner affair and are at present in the police custody awaiting their trial.

BLACK FLAGS AND COMMISSIONER'S COURT

—:o:—

Karachi Congress Leaders Arrested.

KARACHI, November 23.

Three satyagraha leaders, Moulvi Mahomed Sidik, President of the Karachi District Committee, Sjt. Usman Hamid, Secretary and Sjt. Jestnand Bhawanjee, captain of Karachi Satyagraha, Volunteers, were arrested this morning. Their trial will take place inside the jail tomorrow.

Three hundred satyagrahis carrying black flags marched to the Judicial Commissioner's Court this morning, but a strong force of police armed with lathis prevented their entry. The procession dispersed ater making a demonstration lasting and hour. One satyagrahi sold contraband salt near the entrance to the Court compound and was arrested.—A. P.

A CORRECTION.

—:o:—

In the City Edition of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 28th November 1930 there appeared on the front page under the caption 'Government unwilling to transfer Central Financial Control' a telegram acknowledged to "Our Special Correspondent" dated New Delhi. November 1927.

In the course of that telegram, it was stated: "I find no confirmation here of the report regarding Government of India agreement to the transfer of Finance. This story was floated by Free Press under cover of a London message but Delhi opinion etc".

We deeply regret the publication by inadvertance of a suggestion, however remote, that the London Telegram referred to above, was not a bonafide London Telegram and that London was mentioned as a centre from which the news disseminated, merely to serve as a cover for the report, and we withdraw the baseless and unfounded imputation.

DECREE AGAINST POLICE INSPECTOR

—:o:—

For Assaulting Muslim Women.

"WHOLE PROCEDURE VITIATED."

SILCHAR, Nov. 25.

Mr. Kunja Bihari Roy, Sub-Judge, has disposed of the protracted civil suit brought by Iachin Mea and several other respectable Moslems against Sub-Inspector Gopal Chandra Phookan (now an Inspector of Police in Silchar), Inspector Bipin Bihari Das Sub-Inspector Abhaya Charan Sarma, (since degraded) and eleven other police officers, panchayets and village chowkidars, seeking to recover damages of Rs. 3,000 from the defendants.

It was alleged that the plaintiffs had been illegally arrested, searched, wrongfully confined and assaulted, and that other misdeed had been perpetrated by the defendants.

THE FACTS.

The facts, as detailed in the complaint, were that on October 11, 1927, the defendants, on certain information, entered the plaintiffs' house on the plea of a search without any warrant. The plaintiffs asked them to bring two respectable men as search witnesses. Being unsuccessful, however, the defendants left the house.

On the following morning, while one of the plaintiffs was reciting the Quran, the defendants, it was alleged, entered the house, threw away the sacred book and assaulted the inmates, including the women, causing serious injuries. They damaged some of the property dug out the floor of the house with spades and dragged the inmates about to the Inspection Bungalow, a distance of about two miles, and kept them exposed on the bank of a tank until nightfall, when the women were released on bail.

JUDGE CONDEMNS POLICE.

Subsequently, it was further alleged, the defendants, with a view to shielding themselves from all the misdeeds, brought a criminal case against the plaintiffs under various sections of the Indian Penal Code. The plaintiffs were convicted and heavily sentenced in the lower court, but on appeal they were acquitted and the Judge, in a lengthy judgment, strongly condemned the action of the police.

The Sub Judge delivered a lengthy judgment in the course of which he remarked that the whole procedure of the police had been vitiated by wrongful trespass and other irregularities. He, however, did not believe the story of the Quran being thrown away, and decreed the whole amount with costs, except that of the compensation for the Quran.—A P.

PROF. ABDUR RAHIM ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

(From Our Correspondent).

Prof. Abdur Rahim, son of Abdul Karim M. L. C., was started at Brahmanbaria in the Tipperah District under Sec. 188 I. P. C. for alleged disobeying of orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. The Professor is also a member of the A. I. C. C.

"Mohammad" a local Bengali Muslim Vernacular Weekly reports that a Muslim villager of Rangpur Dist. sold his son for Rs. 7 being unable to suffer starvation any more, scarcity being prevalent in the district.

Madaripore for urging police officers to give up their service Ganesh Malakar, a local volunteer was sentenced to six months' simple under 3 of Act 22 of 1923.

DR. W. NUNAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

The following is the continuation of Dr. Nunan's evidence in the case in which he is charged with assault by Mr. B. G. Horniman:—

"While there," continued Dr. Nunan, "I met the Commissioner of Police who asked me to make sure that there was no abuse or the Red Cross. The Commissioner asked me to examine one injured man who was being taken to a stretcher by some ambulance workers who were not under my command. I was told by the ambulance men that the injured man would not move his legs as the result of a lathi blow. This apparently was a very serious injury. The ambulance men placed the man on a stretcher. I persuaded the injured man to lie down on the stretcher. I told him to lift his legs. That was in the presence of the Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner and several spectators. The patient lifted both his legs in the air, apparently, without any difficulty. I told the stretcher bearers to take away the person. Nevertheless, I was there as an ambulance worker only. But being there I naturally had to obey the request of the Commissioner of Police."

His Worship then asked Mr. Desai as to the interpretation of the word "Bounder". Mr. Desai said bounder meant "Cad". Mr. Wadia said he could not accept that meaning.

At this stage the Court rose for lunch.

CHARGES FRAMED.

When the Court re-assembled in the afternoon Mr. Desai said that the word "Bounder" was used by Dr. Nunan with intention to insult the complainant and referred to Webster's Dictionary and the Oxford Concise Dictionary. Mr. Wadia referred to Chamber's Dictionary and to a dictionary of Phraseology and slang words.

His Worship: "A dog-cart is also called a bounder." He then framed charges against Dr. Nunan under Section 504 and 352 I. P. C. namely, using abusive language and assault.

Dr. Nunan pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Desai then said that Mr. Horniman had to make a statement.

Mr. Horniman getting into the witness-box said that Dr. Nunan was laughing while the hearing was going on and remarked that there was more important business than "This bloody nonsense."

His Worship remarked that the word meant nothing.

Further hearing was adjourned to December 8.

HOW ATTACHMENTS ARE MADE.

—:o:—

Villager Beaten For Entering Ras Without Permit.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, Nov. 27.

The Circle Inspector Mr. Vyas has been carrying on the task of breaking open the deserted houses of the defaulting Satyagrahis and attaching and removing anything that is found in those houses. Nearly 30 out of 400 houses have been thus broken open and goods worth about Rs. 6,000-8,000 have been confiscated. Inspite of all this, the people are as determined as ever before carry out the struggle of national freedom.

Immediately on his taking up the charge of the office the Mamalatdar of the Taluka had been able to persuade a few of the rentpayers in the villages of Kemtharia, Alassa and Bhetmasi to pay at least a rupee or two each towards the amount of revenue payable by those people on the condition that the remaining amount shall not be demanded before January 1931. Some of these farmers paid a rupee or two each and now all of them are served with notices demanding from them a chothai or 25 per cent over and above the amount of revenue due from them.

The Secretary of Borsad Satyagrah Committee Sjt. Dahyabhai K. Patel, and Messrs. Punjabhai Gordhanbhai, Gordhanbhai Kashibhai and Girdharbhai Prabhudas has been all sentenced to 5 months' R. I. Two others have also been given 3 1/2 months' R. I.

The Sub-Inspector of Police of Kathana and the police stationed at Ras seem to be active since the last few days. Attachments are brought to realise fines of jailed Satyagrahis.

It is alleged that the brother of the head man of Ras went to the field of Dahyabhai Motibhai of Ras and beat him with a lathi because the latter was taking some hay from his field which is forfeited by the Government.

It is alleged that Somabhai Mathurbhai of Ras was assaulted by the police because the latter entered the village Ras which is now under police control.

Mr. E. H. James, a representative of the Boston Evening Transcript, is touring in the principal villages of the Taluka.

CONGRESSMAN'S COMPLAINT BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

—:o:—

KEPT WITHOUT FOOD AND WATER.

—:o:—

Though Suffering From Asthma.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

Professor Abdur Rahim, a member of the All-India Congress Committee son of Mr. Abdul Karim, M.L.C. who was arrested for disobeying the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. at Brahmanbaria District, Tipperah, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

The Professor complained to the Magistrate that till 12 noon yesterday he had no food. He was given only two annas yesterday and put in a cell last night. He was subject of fits of asthma, but none came to give him a glass of water. The Magistrate directed the Chief Court Inspector to arrange for the food of the Professor who had been directed to be sent to Brahmanbaria.

Two women have been sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment under Section 188 I.P.C. and 52-A Police Act for leading a procession.—A. P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

MR. D. V. GOKHALE RELEASED.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, Nov. 27.

Mr. D. V. Gokhale, Editor of the "Mahratha," reached Poona yesterday evening. A number of persons had gathered to receive him at the station. They garlanded him so profusely. On the way home several merchants stopped his car to honour him. His health is normal, but he seemed surprised at the manner of his release. There was given no previous information, he was asked to quit within twenty-minutes.

ROUND-UP OF CONGRESSMEN.

Quite a raid of Congress-workers was carried out on Tuesday evening. Seven persons including the Dictator, Mr. S. V. Kelkar, were arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and also one old lady as connected with a "Prabhat Feri." All of them were put up for trial before the Personal Assistant to the District Magistrate and the Dictator was sentenced to one year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200, the rest to three months' R. I. each and a fine of Rs. 50, and the lady was released after a defence put in for her by Mr. D R. Gupte. The Dictator gave his profession as "Civil Disobedience" and none of the accused took part in the proceedings.

This is the third sentence on the "Dictator." That is why, it is supposed he gets a longer term. It is also intended as a warning to his successors. However, his successor has been appointed and his name is Mr. Fulmamrikar. Yesterday evening a public meeting was held on the Reay Market grounds to offer congratulations to Mr. H. V. Tulpule and Mr. V. G. Kulkarni who were just released from Yeravda. Mr. V. R. Shinde, G. N. Kanetkar. Ganesh-Shastri Joshi and others spoke and the two Satyagrahis replied in suitable terms.

JAIL EXPERIENCES.

Mr. Tulpule narrated his experiences of life in jail. He referred particularly to the lack of human element in the jail-rules. Once the B class prisoners asked for a copy of His Majesty's speech at the R. T. Conference, but it was refused! Similarly, the latrine arrangements are most crude and uncomfortable. Repeated protests have brought no reform. Mr. Tulpule said that Mr. R. G. Soman was particularly inconvenienced thereby, as he is very old and suffered from piles. The food arrangement too is neither "Deccani" nor Gujrati. The food was served in a grotesque manner. The total quantity of daily milk was given all at once but could not be given hot twice a day! The loaf he sometimes got not from the bakery but at other times it stale but both were equally uneatable. To some the food supplied was sufficient, others starved! For the bitter cold, there was not enough covering, and the C class prisoners in the extension jail actually shivered from colds! Mr. Tulpule felt that the classification of prisoners was mischievous and must be abolished. There must be separate prsons for political prisoners.

THE LATE MR. BUNTER.

All of a sudden Mr. J. P. Bunter, the public prosecutor, died on Tuesday last. The courts were closed yesterday, and the judges and the pleaders held a meeting to express their regret at the death, in which Mr. Wadia, Barrister Ghaswalla and others spoke in praise of the deceased. Mr. Bunter was a Christian. He was a B.A., LL.B., and was the Public Prosecutor for many years. He maintained a good school for children.

LAJPAT RAI DAY.

Lala Lajpat Rai Day was observed by the Bharat Sneha Sanvardhak Samaj by means of a public meeting on Tuesday at which Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar spoke.

A portrait of the great historical scholar, the late Mr. N. J. Kirtane, was unveiled by Sardar M. V. Kibe of Indore. Fitting tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. Kirtane by the speakers.

SAVE SHOLAPUR PRISONERS.

MR. CHAGLA'S APPEAL TO GOVERNOR FOR MERCY

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

Mr. M. C. Chagla has issued the following statement to the Press in which he appeals to His Excellency the Governor to exercise his prerogative of mercy in favour of the four accused sentenced to death in connection with the recent riots at Sholapur, whose appeal to the Privy Council has been rejected.

"Now that the Privy Council has rejected the appeal of the accused in the Sholapur Case who have been sentenced to the extreme penalty of law, the last hope that these poor wretches can have is reliance on the prerogative of mercy that is vested in His Excellency the Governor. I sincerely trust that this hope will not prove an unfounded one.

Some time ago I had the honour of forwarding to His Excellency a petition of mercy on behalf of these accused signed by over 25,000 citizens of Bombay. In this number were to be found men and women belonging to all classes, creeds and interests. The signatures were collected within much less than a week. The spontaneous feeling exhibited by the citizens of Bombay on that occasion can only be explained by the fact that there is a widespread and well-founded impression that in the Sholapur Case there has been a grave miscarriage of Justice.

GIVE BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

The Bombay Government in their recent despatch have recommended the transfer of Law and Order both in the Provinces and in the Central Government to Indian Ministers responsible to their respective legislatures. I can assure His Excellency that if the Home Department had been today in charge of a responsible Indian Minister, the only advice he could have given His Excellency would have been to exercise his prerogative. If the Government of Bombay is to be transformed from a stern bureaucracy into a full-fledged responsible Government it is the duty of those in power to make that change as easy and unviolent as possible. Might I suggest to the present Home Member that he might advise His Excellency to act upon the elementary and cardinal principle of Criminal Jurisprudence, viz., that the accused should be given the benefit of the doubt—a doubt which in this case was felt by no less a person than an eminent judge of the High Court. I know that this principle is apt to be ignored in times of political crisis. But the present Home Member has a glorious opportunity of proving that at least in one instance he has acted as an Indian Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislature would have done. Let it be his swan-song—not a song of death but of mercy."

NAGPUR NEWS

Yesterday the police raided the house of Mr. Jago Khandoo who was convicted to six month's rigorous imprisonment on November 13 for recovering the fine of Rs. 50, but nothing was found. Mr. Jago was a labourer in the Model Mills.

Sir Shanker Rao Chitnavis, Rao Bahadur Naidu (Wardha), Mr. Y. M. Kale (Buldana) and one Mahomedan Councillor are mentioned as probable President, Vice-President and Ministers, respectively, of the new C. P. Council. Nothing definite is however known.

RATNAGIRI LEADERS RELEASED

—:o:—

Dr. Athalye, Mr. Sahasrabudhe, Dr. Lague, Prof. Javadekar and Mr. Bhuskute were released from Ratnagiri jail this morning. All these were arrested in the month of May last under salt law at Shiroda.

GADAG LEADERS JAILED

—:o:—

GADAG, Nov. 26.

Mr. V. R. Kulkarni pleader Gadag, and Sjt. Yecharppa Kundargi, a national worker, were sentenced by the Magistrate of Gadag to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on the 24th instant, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Both were placed in C class.

The complaint was that the first accused was present at the meeting held on the Jawaharlal Day and that the latter was in the procession etc.

The accused denied that they took part in the procession and stated that the Congress Committees were dissolved before the 9th Ordinance was extended to this province, that the meeting held on 18th was a citizen's meeting.

Shahir Gopalkrishna Cholkar of Akola was sentenced to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment, under section 117.

BRITISH C. I. D. AT PONDICHERRY.

—:o:—

How They Co-operate With British.

MEERUT CONSPIRACY CASE.

—:o:—

MEERUT, November 26.

In the Conspiracy case prosecution witness Khan Bahadur Abdul Karim deposed to-day that he was assisted by subordinates in connection with interception of 14 letters which formed part of prosecution exhibits. He was never present inside the pandals in 1927 Madras Congress, but he was outside where he received corrected, and submitted subordinates' reports to superior officers. He recorded but did not send reports about accused Ajodhyaprasad to D. I. C. Simla.

After the cross-examination of the witness Mr. Sinha defence Counsel submitted to the Court that no notice to Krishanswami Iyengar, produced as prosecution exhibits in the case, was served as in the address where notice was sent had not been verified.

Mr. Kemp replied shortly that witness Abdul Sattar gave direct evidence regarding the correctness of the address.

FRENCH C. I. D.'S EVIDENCE.

S. G. Manipillai, Assistant Commissioner of Police, French Pondicherry, January 1924, to September 1930 gave evidence in Tamil which translated. He deposed he knew one Rancharan Sharma living in Pondicherry since 1920 and it was part of his duty, to watch such foreigners. On January 1924 Mirza Mohammadali Shah Sepassi came to Pondicherry, where he first stayed in a hotel and later moved to Sharma's house, where he stayed till February when he was expelled from Pondicherry by orders of Pondicherry Government. Witness identified signatures of Sharma Sepassi appearing in certain documents.

Witness further said a police officer was stationed at the railway station to get the signatures and address of foreigners coming in and if they intended staying longer than a month, they had to sign a declaration of residence in the Police Commissioner's office. Defaulters were liable to be punished by Law. Witness never sent reports regarding Sharma and Sepassi to any British Government official. Sharma was once tried for beating a poolceman.

Questioned by Mr. Sinha, witness said he called Sharma and Sepassi sometimes to his office owing to certain things they did in his territory, but he could not disclose what they were. Witness knew there was a British officer in Pondicherry, but he did not know if that officer saw letters addressed to political refugees from British India. He informed that in Pondicherry letters were not censored and the publication "La Humanite" was not proscribed.

Nimbkar's question to witness whether he knew that Mm. Briand and Poincare were charged with conspiracy in Soviet Republic was ruled out as irrelevant. Witness did not know if any agreement was made between French and British Police to watch International offenders. July 1924 to early 1927 Sharma was not allowed to go out to town Villa nor Government granted no subsidy for his maintenance during this time.

Sharma was not doing business yet he was still a bit mischievous.

Re-examined by Mr. Kemp witness said he stated only one man on special duty at Villa Noor to report any visitor went to see Sharma.

HOSHANGABAD NEWS

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

HOSHANGABAD, Nov. 26, Nov. 23.

Excise sales were vigorously picketed on the 24th November by Congress volunteers, as a result of which the shops could only fetch half the value. The police raided Sjt. Har Govind Setha's house with a force of ten Constables and a Sub-Inspector at nine in the night. Sjt. Har Govind Setha, Pt. Hari Prasadjee Chaturwedy Secretary, District Congress Committee and Swami Ramdasjee the President of the Congress Committee were arrested and hurried away to the District Jail in a motor-van. Hearing the news of these arrests several thousand people came out to congratulate them. The prisoners were garlanded by Miss Ratibai Setha, a girl of eight and they exhorted the people to remain peaceful and to be firm in their legitimate Congress work. Picketing is still being continued.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CITIZENSHIP.

(Continued from page 8.)

an anti-social in P[illegible]one to learn that, in Prof. Laski's view, "those are always most truly citizens who insit upon bringing back our rulers to a realisation of the conditions upon which their power is held." Gandhiji has often stated that the State is based not on force but on co-operation and that this co-operation is voluntary and ought to be refused when the State denies the moral purposes for whose realisation it really exists. Prof. Laski in a similar strain contends that "the only ground for obedience to the State is where its purpose is morally superior to that of its opponents." If the State can show that in each particular action, its aim is the good of the community, then and then only is it entitled to obedience in respect of that action. The State, that is to say, cannot claim obedience to ordinances merely because it taxes people in order to provide them with an education inefficient in quality and inadequate in volume. It cannot justify 'lathi-charges' simply on the ground that the 'lathi' is the emblem of the majesty of the law.

THE PART OF CONSCIENCE

The moral ends of a State tend, indeed, to set a limit to the absolutism of the Governments. "One thing that authority fears to encounter is the insistent conscience of its opponents," observes Prof. Laski. "No State can act in the face of considerable opposition from its citizens, if the latter are deeply and conscientiously moved by the issue in dispute." A despotism exists because, in the ultimate analysis, the people have not the strength to will that it should go; it rests, that is to say, not on the physical might of the rulers but on the psychological attitude of the ruled.

It will no doubt be objected that such a reliance on conscience, a limitation to political obedience and an insistence on the right to rebel is a doctrine of anarchy. Prof. Laski caught this reactionary bull by the horn. His answer to this objection is, in effect, that peace and order will not be challenged by the mass of people unless they have become keenly conscious of a wrong. Popular violence, as Burke showed long ago, is always the outcome of a deep popular sense of wrong. Prof. Laski's diagnosis is similar; only it is more positive and militant in the cause of liberty. "Social peace may well be purchased at too high a price," he remarks "there are kinds of order which are closely akin to death." But this is not all. "Organised disobedience is always the price of injustice. Men do not revolt until wrong has driven them to revolt," he observes. He refuses to agree that we owe the State an unreasoning obedience and insists that when we meet wrong it is our business to challenge it "lest authority be victorious over justice." For as he says "the price of freedom is an ultimate courage to resist." And if this should be the motto of all citizens who value freedom, the motto inscribed over our Secretariats should be his observation that "No State is ever securely founded save in the consciences of its citizens."

If ever this book reaches the lonely Prisoner of Yerrowda, it will evoke a sympathetic response there. If only because of its first essay—not to mention the other thoughtful essays on "Teacher and Student," the "Academic Mind," and "Machiavelli and the Present Times"—it deserves to be on the shelf of every serious student of Politics.

Free Indian National Hospital At Bardoli.

This Hospital has been opened at Bardoli to nurse the wounded and the sick.

It was visited on 21st instant, in the afternoon by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Shriyut Thackerbappa, Shriyut Jugatrambhai, while on a tour to Bardoli. The following remarks were made by them:—"We had the opportunity and were glad to see such a humanitarian institution established at Bardoli. We are pleased to see the enthusiasm and efficiency of the Organizers. There is a great necessity of such an institution our villages to nurse the sick and the wounded. When the local bodies do not take up this work, it is the duty of every rich man, doctor, and such workers to do the needful. We heartily wish great success to the institution."

SHIROMANI AKALI DAL

—:o:—

Sikhs' Rights

DECISION TO WORK WITH CONGRESS

AMRITSAR, Nov. 25.

The Executive Committee of the Shiromani Akali Dal has rejected a resolution of Sardar Kharak Singh by 9 votes to 7 that the Shikhs should refuse to work with the Congress, till it included the saffron colour in the national flag. The Akali Dal decided that it would continue to work with the Congress, despite what had been described by some as an affront to the Sikhs. At this Sardar Teja Singh, Vice-President, and Sardar Waryam Singh resigned their memberships of the Akali Dal, Sardar Bhag Singh has also resigned.

The Akali Dal then condemned the Government of India Despatch deploring that the Sikh rights had been so ruthlessly sacrificed. They expressed their determination not to be dominated by any communal majority.—"Hindustan Times."

GOVERNMENTS STEP-MOTHERLY POLICY

(Continued from page 8.)

and to ascribe to him limitations would be ignoring his empire-wide fame of vast experiences. But since there was no positive contribution from him to avert the slump suspicion may naturally arise about his being influenced by interests other than of India. This belief got further accentuated by his abruptly leaving his proper sphere of efficient help and assistance just when they were very urgently requisitioned.

This mentality engenders and confirms the belief in some quarters that the high officers competent though they may be are mindful first of moneyed 'Home'. And thither he was hastening within a short week. Harkening westward he hurried away to London, where money had accumulated in disconcerting plethora not only in London but in New York, Paris and other important financing centres it was piling up. Gold absorptions by France and United States, the consequent headlong fall of commodity prices and the daily deepening depression of trade all together had combined to choke the London market with funds.

GLUT OF MONEY IN LONDON.

The market was starving of bills, banks were deprived of their acceptances and endorsements. Federal reserve rate was 2-1/2 per cent. since September. The Bank of England had reduced the rate to 3 per cent. since May and the market rate was 2 per cent. and lower. Ordinary deposit rate was 1 per cent. Banks' advances had dwindled to its lowest level for over two years. Australia after bitter experiences of foreign borrowings had decided against going to the Lombard Street. Money in England was crying for investment abroad. The call was a decree to India. Sir George executed the decree and loaded India with £12 millions, that too at an abnormal rate of 6 per cent., that is one per cent. more because in normal times advances are made at one per cent. above Bank rate (i.e., 3 plus 1 at present rates), minimum five per cent. (India's loan at 1 per cent. higher)! The lenders ought to jubilate over the lifting up by India of the load of capital bursting their coffers and should feel deeply a sense of gratification and gratefulness for the highly remunerative rates. But instead of a word of thanks poverty-stricken India groaning under multiplying debt burdens regards this as insult added to injury. How ungrateful! Does it not realise the high rate had to be paid on account of India's credit gone down because of the civil disobedience activities?

(To be continued.)

—:o:—

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC PRACTICAL EXAM.

—:o:—

Success Of Miss Palamkote's Pupils.

Miss Bhikhaiji L. Palamkote's five pupils appeared in the Trinity College of Music's practical examination held in November 1930. They were all successful two getting Honours. (Full marks were 100 and the Examiner was Mr. Anderson Tyrer), as noted below:

INTERMEDIATE DIVISION.

Miss Jer Barjorji Bharucha (72 marks: pass).

Miss Hilla Sorabji Kapadia (71 marks: pass).

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Miss Mani Pirojsha Mistry (89 marks: Hons.).

PREPARATORY DIVISION.

Miss Mehru Byramji Khambata (85 marks: Hons.).

FIRST STEPS.

Miss Ratti Erathshah Hirjibehedin (81 marks: pass).

A UNIQUE RECORD.

We have been able to secure some details of Miss Bhikhaiji's pupils in T. C. L. Examinations. From 1901 to 1930 Miss Palamkote's 226 pupils appeared in the Trinity College examinations, both in Theory and Practice.

Out of 226 pupils, only 26 failed, and 200 were successful, 73 getting Honours.

In 23 years cent. per cent. results were secured (in Theory and Practical examinations) 22 times.

No one appeared in 1908.

This is indeed a unique record in the Parsi community by a Parsi teacher.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN COAL.

—:o:—

Bombay Merchants' Resolve

The Secretary, Bombay Coal Merchants' Association writes:—

The following resolutions were passed at the Special General Meeting of the Bombay Coal Merchants' Association held recently.

It is hereby resolved that no member of this Association shall import, buy, or deal in any foreign coal directly or indirectly and help in the importation of foreign coal in Bombay for a period of six months.

In the event of any member of the Association committing a breach of the resolution, he or they shall be liable to pay the funds of the Association a sum of Rupees five per ton of coal imported, purchased or dealt with as and by way of liquidated damages; provided however that nothing in this resolution shall be deemed to prevent members from buying, selling or otherwise disposing of their stocks and purchases under existing contracts of foreign coals. All such stocks and contracts to be declared at the meeting.

It is further resolved that no member of this Association shall directly or indirectly handle such coal even by way of receiving, or giving on loan or doing brokerage and also by way of stevedoring, receiving into lighters landing or bunkering on his own or anyone else's account. It is also resolved that this resolution is binding on the members for a period ending 31st December 1931.

It is resolved that the foreign coals now in stock with the members of this Association and the arrivals declared by them under the resolution passed at the General Meeting on the 28th October 1930 must be disposed of by the Members on or before the 31st March 1931. No dealings in or the handling of any foreign coal, as such, shall take place in Bombay after that date so far as the members of this Association are concerned.

SJ. SUBHAS BOSE'S TELEGRAMS.

—:o:—

PT. MALAVIYA'S ILLNESS & SJ. SREEPRAKASA'S RELEASE.

Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose has sent the following telegrams to Mr. Sreeprakasa, General Secretary, Congress, Benares:—

Heartiest welcome on return to active service.

To Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, C/o. Superintendent, Naini Central Jail, Allahabad.

Anxious at news of your health. Kindly wire condition. Pray your speedy recovery.

To "Swarajya," Madras.

Sincerest felicitations on reappearance. May "Swarajya" show the path to Swarajya.

—"Liberty."

GENERAL MOTORS CARS WIN FIVE PRIZES.

—:o:—

An interesting parade of motor vehicles was staged in Madras on Poppy Day, which attracted enormous crowds to the paddock of the Madras Gymkhana Club where the events were held. His Excellency the Governor of Madras and Lady Stanley judged the entries. All classes of motor vehicles were entered. General Motors cars had the distinction of winning five prizes.

In the class for private owners Mr. Robertson, of the India Tyre Company, was awarded the first prize for his Oldsmobile sedan. Messrs. R. Patel and Company, Buick dealers, took the first prize with their miniature engine, which was mounted on a G.M.C. chassis. It was a realistic piece of work. The same dealers were awarded the second prize for their Buick entry. The Buick was decorated with two beautiful arches containing 40 electric bulbs and provided brilliant illumination, while the dealer's small niece looked very pretty and effective. A Chevrolet roadster artistically decorated, was awarded the third prize.

This is the first time that such an attractive parade of cars had been organised in Madras and under such distinguished patronage. The result was an outstanding success and contributed greatly towards the collection of funds for disabled and wounded soldiers.

PURCHASE
SWADESHI GOODS

Leather Beltings, and Chrome and Leather Laces for Mills.

Chrome Washers and Hydraulic Leathers for Gins,
Harness Leathers, Bark, White and
Waxed Chrome Sole Leathers
and
Chrome Upper Leathers

EASTKIP

All products manufactured from Indian Raw Materials under
Indian Management
with
Indian Capital

from :—

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
DHARAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents :—PRATAP PANDIT & CO.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

Market Quiet But Steady

LITTLE BUSINESS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Yesterday both New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges remained closed. The Liverpool cotton futuers market opened at a decline of 2 to 3 points. There was only small business and prices closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points.

Empire cotton futures and Egyptian cotton futures closed at a decline of 2 points.

Although Lancashire is said to be doing more business, it appears that there is no change in buying and yesterday's sales at Liverpool of American cotton were only 4,000 Bales with price 1 point lower at 5.88d. per lb.

DRASTIC DECLINE IN PRODUCTION.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. in their letter dated 30th October state as under:—

"As an indication of the extent to which producers are holding back their cotton, it is of interest to note that whereas ginnings to October 18th were 157,000 bales larger than at that time last year, the into-sight movement to the same date was over 300,000 bales less than in the corresponding period of 1929. The Co-operative Associations are receiving considerably more cotton than in any previous season, and are understood to be replacing all sales that they make with purchases of an equivalent amount of cotton futures. At some price level the Co-operatives will become sellers of contracts instead of buyers, but we believe we are contest in thinking that change in their policy will take place until they are able to liquidate their holding at a figure which is higher than the average cost of producing cotton tentatively estimated at around 15 cents.

The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, in a recently published analysis of the Census Bureau's statistics covering domestic mill activity calculates that the production of cotton cloth in September was 194,222,000 yards less than in September, 1929, and that during the first nine months of this year the falling of in cloth production compared with the corresponding period of 1929 amounted to about 1,539,763,000 yards. From the drastic curtailment which these figures show to have been effected, the Association infers that the cotton textile industry will be among the first to recover from the present depression. It is authoritatively reported that most manufacturers have decided to maintain their present operating schedules until the end of the year by which time a decidedly healthy inventory situation should have developed.

From Washington comes the news that the possibility of restoring confidence generally by raising commodity prices to a profitable level is being discussed by European bankers. A British plan along these lines is said to be receiving serious consideration; we believe that if it is made public it will at least stimulate interest in the large number of products which are literally on the bargain counter.

With regard to cotton we are impressed by the increasing domestic and foreign demand, and by the well maintained holding movement. As long as the latter continues we doubt if any prolonged pressure will exerted on the market, and we should regard moderate recessions as offering favourable opportunities for purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from Liverpool Friends:—

Manchester say fair enquiry but cloth buyers cautious.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 27. Opening	Opening.
November		5.64—
December		5.64—.01
January	5.67	5.69—.01
February		5.73—.02
March	5.80	5.81—.02
April		5.85—.02
May	5.93	5.92—.04
June		5.96—.04
July	6.02	6.01—.04
August		6.04—.04
September		6.07—.04
October	6.14	6.12—.04
November		6.15—.04
Middling Spot		5.83—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 27. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov 27. Unquited
Broach Good	
Broach Fully Good	4.40
Broach Fine	4.60
Oomra Good	3.80
Oomra Fully Good	4.00
Oomra Fine	4.20
Bengal Good	3.60
Bengal Fully Good	3.75
Bengal Fine	3.90
Scinde Good	Unquoted
Scinde Fully Good	3.75
Scinde. Fine	3.90

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

Dec. close at 4/10s. 5/8d. 2-1/2d.
Mar. close at 5/1s. 3/4d.—2d.
May close at 5/3s 3/4d—1-7/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market.
Market closed.
Argentine Linseed Quotations.
Feb. 11 20—35.
Mar. 11.27—38.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 27.
November	8.53
December	8.39
January	8.42
March	8.51
May	8.64
July	8.75
September	8.93
Sakellaridis. F.G.F. Spot	9.40

New York Cotton Market is closed to-day (27th November.)

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Nov. 27.

Total Bullion	£157,000,000
Public Deposits	£ 15,900,000
Other Deposits	£ 92,700,000
Government Securities	£ 34,600,000
Other Securities	£ 28,300,000
Notes and Coin	£ 66,400,000
Notes in Circulation	£351,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	53.54 p. c.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, November 28.

Castorseeds Delivery May: Opening Rs. 309: Highest Rs. 30 13: Lowest Rs. 30 4 6: Closing Rs 30 6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February: Opening Rs. 30 10: Lowest 30 2 6: Closing Rs. 30 4.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 28.
B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Ready and December.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 January.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 to January.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 15/16 December/January.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 277 3/4.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 924.
Banks Buying 3 Months 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 136.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 86 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 108 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157 1/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.85 17/32 27th instant.
Shang/London 1/7 1/16 28th instant.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 27th instant.
London/Paris 123.60 27th instant.
London/Belgium 34 828 27th instant.
London/Switzerland 25 07 27th instant.
London/Italy 92.85 27th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4 5-1 3/8 26th instant, £4-5-1 3/8 27th instant.
Silver London Ready £16 1/2 26th instant. £16 9/16 27th instant.
Silver London Forward £16 3/8 26th instant. £16 7/16 27th instant.
Silver New York Ready £35 3/4 26th instant, closed on 27th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 2 1/4 per cent. 26th instant, 2 3/16 per cent. 27th instant.
London Discounts 6 moths 2 3/8 per cent. 26th instant, 2 3/8 per cent. 27th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money: Inter Bank Call 2-1/4 per cent. 3 Mons. 3-3/4 per cent. 6 Mons. 4-1/4 per cent. 12 Mons. 4 per cent.
Tone: Quiet.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 27.

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Yellow Metal	£49-3/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£11-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£15-5/8
Tin, English Ingots	£116

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE

Paris, Nov. 27.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending November 26th gives the total note circulation at 74,143,000,000 francs, a decrease of 550,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

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WHY PRINCES SUPPORT NATIONALISTS

:o:

Policy Of Aloofness Does Not Pay.

A special correspondent writes in "Manchester Guardian":—

All the Indian delegates view with suspicion the cautious methods of the Simon Commission; all of them desire to make the Central Government responsible to India and to India alone. A consciousness of this fundamental agreement has made the Indian delegates pretty confident that they will be able to impose their view on the Conference, especially if, as is reported, the Government of India's despatch advocates the concession of the principle of a responsible Indian Government at the Centre. The great difficulty is to imagine how an Indian Government could be created strong enough to deal with emergencies. Moreover, experience suggests that just as in Egypt, so long as there are British troops in India popular elections will give a dominating position to fanatics or mischief-makers, who play upon the electorate's suspicions, ignorance, and greed. How, then can we construct an Indian Executive at the Centre which shall be responsible to the people of India and at the same time capable of discharging its responsibility by providing a just, strong, and stable Government? A week ago the thing seemed impossible. Now a great hope has appeared on the horizon.

UNEXPECTED HELP.

Salvation, when it comes at all, is apt to come from unexpected quarters, and it is from the Indian Princes that Indian Nationalism has to-day most to hope. All India is sick to death of the present regime, but the Indian Princes are the sickest of all.

To explain all the reasons at length would take too long, but the most important is that the present generation of Indian Princes contains many men who have a modern education, contact with the outer world, ability, and ambition. These Princes set out to improve the administration and develop the resources of their States according to their own ideas. For this purpose they have utilised the services of many of the ablest and most experienced men of the British-Indian English-educated professional class—men who were naturally in sympathy with all that was best and strongest in the Nationalist movement in India. These men naturally exercised a profound influence over the minds of their masters, and they in their turn were influenced by the ideas bred of service to a peroonal ruler, often a man of ability and high character. They could see that the cause of Indian Nationalism need not be identified wit the cause of Parliamentary candidature. They developed an efficient bureaucratic system of administration: they embarked on great irrigation projects and industrial ventures. Thus they immensely increased the potentialities of the States and they began to stand up for the States' rights as against the interests of British India.

UNEASY DELHI.

The Government of India was slow to recognise the change that had taken place, and when it did recognise it it was more than a little uneasy about it. The doctrine of Paramountcy—which amounts to this: that the Government of India can do whatever it thinks right whenever it thinks necessary—had been an excellent instrument for dealing with the old generation of wrink-sodden Oriental despots, but it naturally led to friction when it was used against States whose Governments contained men as able, as experience, and as well educated as any in the Government of India.

But, except Paramountcy the Government of India had no other plan for co-ordinating the wills and interests of all the five or six hundred Governments in India. Accordingly it became more and more evasive in dealing with representations and claims of right pressed upon it by the States, and the result was a deep sense of injustice and disgust felt equally by the Prince and his Prime Minister. So to-day the Princes are loyal to the King-Emperor, but they do not love Paramountcy or the Paramount Power. It is true that they have viewed with apprehension the rise of the English educated professional class, which is the natural enemy not only of foreign rule but also of personal autocracy. But they see that the Paramount Power is no longer strong enough to protect them against their natural enemy, the English-educated class.

Their first thought was to turn for protection to the British Power, which was the Paramount Power in India. But they see now that the English-educated professional class is winning its fight against British Power. They see that it is about to become the governing class in British India, that it already paralyses and will soon control the Central Government, and that it may even lay sacrilegious hands upon Paramountcy itself. If they antagonise it will make trouble between them and their subjects. They have therefore been considering the question whether it would not be wiser to come to an agreement quickly with this enemy.

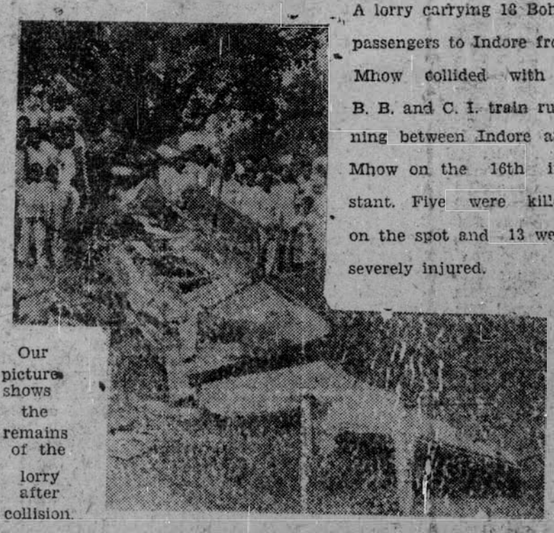
PEACE-MAKERS.

Their trusted and able servants the Prime Ministes, who have reorganised the administration of the States, are themselves drawn from the English-educated professional class of British India. In the interests of the great free All-India Federation of which they dare to dream, they are anxious to act as peace-makers, and they are now persuading the Princes to seek peace and an alliance. In fact, the Princes appear to have decided definitely to abandon the policy of aloofness and reliance on antiquated treaties, and to come at once and wholeheartedly into an all-India Federation and to claim their share in the Central Executive and Central Legislature.

There are immense practical difficulties in giving effect to this decision, but if that British-Indian representatives are not deterred by any pedantic adherence to democratic theories the way to an All-India Government should be cleared. Then an entirely new situation will present itself. For if the Indian States have a one-quarter share in the new Central Legislature and Executive, and if another one-third goes to the Moslem and the minority communities, then there will be no fear of undue dominance of the irresponsible elements in the Congress Party. Even in the Congress Party, not to speak of the Hindu Liberals and the non-Brahmins, there is a strong, sane element. The Mahomedans, too, and the minorities can be trusted to supply a proportion of sane conservative statesmen, and these elements could combine with the experienced and able administrators whom the Princes would send to represent the States if ever there were need to deal with emergencies or to resist popular clamour for rash and unjust measures.

To a Central Executive and a Central Legislature constituted on these lines it would seem possible to make a genuine, thorough-going and far-reaching transfer of responsibility. And surely the need for such a transfer is great and urgent. For it is impossible to talk with those who have recently come from India without realising that the situation is almost desperate.

TRAIN—LORRY COLLISION.



Our picture shows the remains of the lorry after collision.

A lorry carrying 16 Bohra passengers to Indore from Mhow collided with a B. B. and C. I. train running between Indore and Mhow on the 16th instant. Five were killed on the spot and 13 were severely injured.

Photo by Dalvi and Sons.

POLICE DISPERSAL OF "UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES"

What Relevant Sections In Penal Code State.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—Will some lawyer enlighten the public: (a) as to to the conduct of the police in dispersing the assemblies which they declare illegal in view of the remarks mentioned in Sohoni's Criminal Procedure Code (1927 edition) page 295 quoted below?

PROCEDURE FOR DISPERSAL.

:o:

The following procedure will be adopted according to circumstances, in dispersing unlawful assemblies showing a disposition to disobey orders to disperse:—

(a) In ordinary cases (as distinguished from b in more serious cases where danger to life or property is apprehended.)

(i) As many police as may be considered sufficient or as may be available, will be marched to the same, and if the dispersal cannot be effected by simply marching the party of the police up and down the street or across the place to be cleared, a detachment will be drawn up in double ranks and orders given to "draw batons and advance" and on arriving within 50 yards of the crowd, the front rank will be ordered to "charge use batons" the rear ranks continuing to advance in support, and if necessary charging as well.

Bombay City Police Act.

:o:

Sec. I. Cl. 3. The rest of the Act (i. e. except Sec. S 27, 28, 62, 68, 97, 99, 101, 102, 110 (a) and Sub. Sec. 3 of Sec. 126 (a)) extends only to the City of Bombay.

Sec IV. For the City of Bombay there shall be a Police Force:

Sec. VIII. (1) Every Police Officer appointed by the Commissioner of Police shall, on appointment receive a certificate in the form of Schedule B ... ... and shall, in virtue of such certificate be vested with the powers ..... of a Police Officer. (Schedule B) A B has been appointed by the Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay to the Police of the City of Bombay and is vested with powers, functions and privileges of a Police Officer under the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902.

Sec. XVIII. Any Police Officer who

(d) is guilty of any willful breach or neglect of any Provision of law or or of any rule or order which it is his duty as such Police Officer to observe or obey, or

(e) is guilty of any violation of duty for which no punishment is expressly provided by any other law in force, Shall be punished .....

Sec. XIX. Any Police Officer who...

(b) vexaciously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person,

(c) vexaciously and unnecessarily detains searches or arrests any person,

(d) vexaciously and unnecessarily delays forwarding any person to a Magistrate .....

(e) Offers any unnecessary personal violence to any person in his custody .....

Shall for every such offence be punished with imprisonment .....

CHAPTER VI.

(Arrest.)

Sec. 77 (1) In making an arrest the Police Officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

Sec. 84. Every person arrested ..... shall forthwith be brought before the officer-in-charge of the section, in which the offence alleged against such persons appears to have been committed. .....

Sec. 85. The officer-in-charge of the section, if he finds —

(a) that there are no sufficient reasons for believing that the person brought before him has committed any offence, shall record his reasons and forthwith discharge anybody.

Sec. 85 (b) That there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that such person has committed any offence, but for suspecting that he has committed a cognisable offence, shall forthwith submit a report, containing his reasons to the Commissioner of Police and shall thereafter proceed as that officer directs.

Sec. 86 ..... An officer-in-charge of a section making an arrest without a warrant ..... shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provision of Sec. 88 and 130 ..... take or send the person arrested before the Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case.

Sec. 87. No Police Officer shall detain in custody any person arrested without a warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable and necessary .....

Sec. 88. Same as provided in clause (a) of Sec. 85., no person who has been arrested by ..... a police officer shall be discharged except ..... Cl. (c) under the special order of the Commissioner of Police or of a Magistrate.

—Yours, etc.,

MANGAL MEHTA.

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Nadial, P. O. Bartala, Calcutta.

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Sample set of Six Dozen Lockets, Buttons with Mirror and Medallion will be sent for Rs. 6 only FREE of Postage.
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SALE OF FOREIGN CLOTH AT ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

Dictator's Circular Notice

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

It is reported that the cloth merchants of Allahabad, including those carrying on business in the civil lines, have received a general circular letter from Mrs. Kamala Nehru, the president of the Allahabad Congress Committee directing them to get their stock of foreign cloth sealed with Congress seals by December 3.

The cloths on which the Congress has placed the ban include the produce of the mills owned by the British Corporation, Limited, among them being the Lalimli and Dhariwal mills.

The British Corporation Mills produce almost exclusively cloth for use in winter. Thus if the boycott is effective, only Kashmir Pattus will be available in the market this season.

The merchants have been further warned by the local 'dictator' in her letter under reference that if they fail to get their stock of foreign and British Corporation Mills cloth sealed by December 3, the Congress authorities would be forcet to direct the resumption of picketing.

It appears that the Congress authorities received reports constantly that all the merchants here were dealing in foreign cloth. The shop of Mr. Sanwal Das Khanna, one of the premier cloth merchants of Chowk became suddenly the scene of considerable excitement on Sunday evening, when several Congress volunteers appeared at the shop to picket. The resumption of picketing at this shop followed the alleged sale at the shop of a small piece of foreign silk cloth the silk having been sent for from the place where the foreign stock was stored, when a purchaser made a demand for it.

It is reported that the Congress people had been carrying on detective work by sending people to demand foreign cloth from merchants, who had removed the stock of foreign cloth from their shops and had undertaken not to deal in it, with a view to assure themselves that they were keeping their word and it is believed that the man who purchased a piece of silk cloth from Lala Sanwal Das Khanna's shop last evening was a Congress 'detective,' for the pickets arrived shortly after his leaving the shop.

However, the movement the pickets arrived, the shop was closed and their arose no occasion for any further excitement and the pickets were also withdrawn.

Immediately after closing the shop, Lala Sanwal Das Khanna asked the Congress authorities, it is stated, to seal at once his stock of not only foreign cloth but also of foreign of British hosiery and such other articles of general merchandise.

He also asked the Congress people to make a thorough search of his shop to assure themselves that there was not a single piece of foreign cloth in the shop, adding that the piece of silk cloth in dispute was brought by a servant from the place where foreign cloth was stored, without his master's knowledge.

Lala Sanwal Das further decided not to reopen his shop today until his stock of foreign cloth and other goods was sealed by the Congress authorities. This decision he took in order to give proof of his sincere desire not to deal in foreign cloth.

Accordingly almost the whole of to-day was devoted by the Congress volunteers in sealing the stock of Lala Sanwal Das Khanna under the supervision of Mrs' Uma Nehru and Mr. Khanna reported the shop at about 4 p.m. when the sealing business was finished.

The Congress authorities wanted at present to seal only stocks of foreign cloth and cloth of British Corporation Mills but Lala Sanwal Das himself has got hosiery and articles of general merchandise also sealed.

—"Leader."

ARYANIVAS
PHONE 26455
HINDU LODGE-BOMBAY
MUSJID BUNDER ROAD—MANDVI.

INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I seek the hospitality of your esteemed paper to ventilate what I believe to be a general grievance with regard to the current management of the 'Indian Vocal Music' section of the Indian State Broadcasting Company.

Nobody would deny that music has become a refreshing entertainment to a large section of the public and at a time when one can visualise keen enthusiasm among the younger generation to capture this art, a forward step in popularising it must undoubtedly result in mutual advantage.

Fortunately the Bombay Radio Company has come into being amidst such encouraging atmosphere and it should be its special privilege to serve the public with the best available music. Needless to say, as in many others, Bombay stands supreme in this art of music amongst other Indian cities It has within its heart a select group of master musicians who can be trusted to come out in flying colours of the most severe test and moreover they could without much difficulty be induced to take part in the programmes of such a responsible institution as the I. S. B. C.

A perusal of the lists of selections so far reveals the regrettable fact that such persons do not receive encouragement at the hands of the management so far as Indian Music is concerned. There are very few singers of note in these lists and moreover they are far between. We have at the moment Messrs. Vyas and Jaoker, Mrs. Kesarbai, Mrs. Sundrabai and Miss Saraswatibai, whom one would place in the rank of class singers of the day, while many of the rest, to put it mildly kill one's interest in music and it is indeed a mystery to me as it would seem to many others, as to how the latter manage to secure such hospitable attention on the part of the management. Day in and day out we are mostly stuffed with a conglomeration of "Gazzals and Garbas" and all that which should ordinarily find their audience in a third class Dramatic Company.

I hope the management will, in view of the above remarks improve upon their future selections and invite only such singers as I have already established their reputation in the realm of *music* and may reasonably be expected to discharge their function to the satisfaction of the public.—Yours, etc.,

K. NATH.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

POLICY HOLDERS PROTECTION LEAGUE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I request you to publish the following particulars about the League we have formed to safeguard the interests of the Indian Policyholders in general in your valuable paper.

Objects:—To afford Indian Policyholders in all Insurance Companies the benefits, advantages and profits of Co-operation and Organization for conserving and safeguarding their mutual and individual interests.

To furnish the members and others free of charge reliable accredited information, advice and assistance by correspondence or personally, and when required to adjust, reclaim, and salve their Policies.

To furnish free of charge, valuations of Life Policies, purchase values of Life interests and expert advice as to the most suitable Policies for the insurable interests at different ages, and amount of proposed premium.

To publish as circumstances demand circular letters, pamphlets, periodicals and other publications dealing with finance, assurance and general subjects, for the use and benefits of its members and public generally; and to give also from time to time reports of Insurance Companies and Banks, to those interested.

Membership:—Every Indian Policyholders can become a member of the League on payment of the admission fee of "annas four" only for life, to cover the incidental expenses of printing, stationery, advertisement, etc. Every member is entitled to free advice at all times except where special expert advice is required when actual charges only are demanded.

Full particulars can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. G. Rao, B.A., Post Box 93, Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

WENKATA RAO,
Jt. Hon. Secretary.

Nov. 20.

"R 101 DISASTER."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with great interest the contribution of your correspondent Sphinx, in your issue of the 6th instant asking me to enlighten how I have arrived at the value of letter "R", namely, "2". In this connection I would refer Mr. Sphinx to Mr. Cheiro's Book of Number and the value for the English alphabets therein given which I have found in many cases most interesting and in several cases very astounding.

Let us take the name of "Lord Thomson", the moving spirit of "R101" Airship. He was the Air Minister, and his tail is the severest to the British Empire:—

LORD THOMSON
3724 4574375
3724 equals 16 equal to 7
4574375 equals 35 equal to 8
16 plus 35 equal to 51

'Thomson' works out 35 and Mr. Cheiro says for this number as under: "This number is full of the gravest warnings for the future. It foreshadows 'disasters brought about by association with others'; ruined by bad speculation; by partnership; unions and bad advice."

No. 16: This number has a most peculiar occult symbolism. It is pictured by "A Tower struck by lightning from which a man is falling with 'a crown on his head'. It gives warning of some strange 'fatality' awaiting one; also danger of accident and 'defeat of one's plans'."

The combined effect of the whole name 'Lord Thomson', namely, '51' is as under:—

51: This number has a very powerful potency of its own. It represents the nature of the warrior; it promises sudden advancement in whatever one undertakes. It is essentially favourable for those in military or naval life and for leaders in any case. At the same tinie it threatens enemies, danger and the likelihood of assassination."

Can science of numerology go further than this?—Yours, etc.,

"RUDOMO."

LEADERS AND JAILS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Since last May, I have definitely held, and told my friends, that there should be no War Councils, no Provincial Committees, no Vice-Presidents, and no Secretaries. There should be but one Dictator at each place. There should be no Working Committee, and no hurry to fill the jails. My reasons have been simple and straight:—

(1) This is not a brief struggle.

(2) It is waged against a system of Government, that is noted in the world for its extreme pertinacity and perversity.

(3) So strategy was absolutely necessary.

(4) Going to jails should neither be courted nor timidly avoided.

(5) Just as in a struggle, the directing brains do not go to the firing line, so also our topmost men must keep out and guide the movement.

(6) Picketing alone cannot and does not help the propagation of Swadeshi; and so an active Swadeshi programme be taken in hand.

Our people have been fired with enthusiasm, and have given great sacrifice. But the time has come, when we must

TAKE STOCK AND USE STRATEGY.

In every campaign there are halts; there are readjustments of forces; and reshuffling of portfolios, policy, and strategy. When I say policy and strategy, I mean neither diplomacy, nor subterfuge. As I spoke openly in July, 1927, that the then policy of the Government was "driving India to revolt", I say to-day that the present repressive policy is driving discontent deep down; that it is bound to have reaction. We are fighting to-day, not for gold, nor for glory, not for other people's trade or territory; but we are fighting for the Freedom—dear divine Freedom—of our own country. Freedom is our goal. Satyagraha is our weapon. Non-violence is our creed. We are pledged to our God and to our dear old Gambhii to carry on the fight with absolute Non-violence. So I beg of the topmost leaders to keep out and guide the country.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

THE
Bombay Swadeshi League
ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT
HAS BEEN HELD OVER UNTIL NEXT WEEK.
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RUSSIA'S DOUBLE REVOLUTION.

:o:

A Danger Of Serfdom ?

Mr. Harry Sacher writes the following article in "Manchester Guardian."

Russia's economic distresses are due to the carrying through simultaneously of two economic revolutions, industrial and agricultural, involving prifound changes of habit, social relation, and occupation, and much privation for 150,000,000 people. At present nobody can assert dogmatically that the attempt has definitely failed or succeeded, but the chances favour success. The new system looks like being established. The Government has the necessary ruthless will-power. the people the necessary submission and fortitude, the country the necessary resources. Less zeal and less hurry might have moderated the pace and eased the stress, but the weight of the experiment, though heavy, is not intolerable. Still, now and for years to come the costs of production might be high and the divisible surplus modest. Success will still mean a standard of living low in Western eyes, but there will be something approximating to equality for all. and perhaps, once the bourgeoisie have died out, no poverty. The problem now balling Europe of adjusting production and distribution will have been mastered. What price will the Russian people have paid?

REVOLUTION WORK OF MINORITY.

One may set aside the privation of the period of transition; they are obvious. But there are certain deeper tendencies which may threaten the future. The revolution now, as before, is the work of a minority imposed upon a relatively submissive majority. It expresses the mind and the will the minority which controls all the machinery, which is ready to use that machinery at whatever cost to attain its purpose, and which has the logical ruthlessness of a religious fanatic. The Communist minority believes that its Communism is saving the said of Russia and ultimately of the world, so that whatever appears necessary to achieve Communism is right and proper. The urge of Russia's economic needs many carry them very far.

The Kremlin has an all-embracing economic plan, backed by unrestricted power, and the Kremlin has the faith of an apostle coupled with a complete contempt for bourgeois liberty and individuality. When you have fixed in advance how much grain or flax or sugar or milk or meat Russia must have in any one year you must take the necessary steps to secure trat they are produced. The methods deemed necessary show an interesting evolution. At first the appeal was to the natural greed of the farmer fortified as occasion suggested by violence. Then the individualist farmer was persuaded, cajoled, tricked, or driven into the collective farm. The initiative, however, was still left to the farmer to produce what he thought proper, leaving the State to make the best of the result. But the State, with the demands of industry and export upon it, feels under the necessity of determining what shall be produced. Its present tendency is to induce the peasant to produce what it requires. It offers him credits, machines manures on condition that he produces what the State dictates and turns the whole surplus over to the State at a fixed price. The peasant is tending to change from an independent farmer into a labourer hired by the State, not appreciably distinguishable in status from the factory worker of the town.

NOT THE FINAL STAGE.

That is not the final stage. If you are to be certain of receiving a determined product you must be assured not only of the land, the seeds, and the machines, but also of the labour. The Russian peasant is migratory, but the migratory habit is in conflict with planning, organisation, system. Yet the peasants' natural attachment to the soil must weaken as ownership gives way to collective partnership and collective partnership to hired dependence. The State may compel the labourer to stay on the land and so restore something not distinguishable from serfdom.

A like process may operate, and perhaps even more readily, in industry. The State is investing vast capitals in new plants, but the new plants will be idle or inefficient unless there is an adequate supply of qualified and conscientious labour. But Russian industrial labour is migratory and irresponsible. It passes lightly from factory to farm and from one factory to another; it keeps bad time; it spoils good raw material, it damages costly plant; it introduces that element of the contingent and the incalculable which is so obnoxious to the planning autocratic mind. The Soviet Government is seeking to check these evils by propaganda, by adjusting wages to output, by promoting competition between factory and factory. Essentially it is a sentimental or emotional appeal, and it is incredible that it can be sustained or prove effective over a long period. Already in the towns eye and ear have been become dulled to it, and already the cry is being heard that the workman should be compelled to stick to his job. The road of compulsion is fatally easy to tread. For practical purposes the Government is the sole urban employer. Any person on its black list must starve. He cannot get work and he cannot emigrate. He becomes a prisoner without rations.

IS IT A FANTASTIC SPECULATION.

A Russian Communist would say that this is a fantastic speculation, that the tendency towards a servile State does not exist, that Russia is controlled by the workers and peasants themselves, and so could not suffer such a degeneration, and that the real servile State is the capitalistic society.. One need not waste much time on the tu quoque retort. Whatever the handicaps on the freedom of the worker under capitalism, he is not legally tied to farm or factory or, in most countries, denied the right to cross the frontier. The dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia is a fiction. It is exercised for them, and whenever necessary over them. All the paraphernalia of voting and electing Soviets does not mask the central fact that power is in the hands of the Communist party, and within the Communist party of a small oligarchy. Russia has always been tyrannically ruled, and the present tyranny differs from its predecessors in being more efficient, more convinced of its essential rightness, more determined more ruthless, and more insensitive to any public opinion which does not accept its own principles and its own system. On the other hand, it must be admitted that as yet the evidence is slight of definite tendency towards the servile State. The Russian Government has already taken away from every Russian freedom to move out of Russia, and exile is the likely portion of every dissident Russian, even where his dissidence consists only in disarmony with the State economics. For the rest, the logic of the centralised economic system and the uncontrolled arbitrary power of Government points the direction of development.

NOTHING NOVEL.

There would be nothing novel in history or even in Russian history in such an evolution. Russian serfdom originated in the fiscal necessities of the Russian State. The peasant was tied to the soil so that the soil might be cultivated and the State be assured of its taxes. The fiscal necessities of the later Roman Empire generated caste and serfdom, even trate in its own hands all economic power and a powerful Church though the State did not concen- existed by its side in independence Because Rome had to be supplied with corn the transport workers had to become a hereditary corporation; because the State had to receive its dues the peasant had to be bound to the soil he cultivated; because the State had to be guaranteed its taxes the wealthy had to be forced into public office and shoulder responsibility for the revenues; and so the process extended until freedom died out and all society was organised for the sole purpose of rendering tribute to Caesar. The Soviet has all and more than all the political power of Caesar; it has all economic power, and it has the ambition and the fanaticism to shape society according to its dogma. There is no assurance that history will not repeat itself, and with the increased acceleration that modern technical means offer.

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MUZAFARNAGAR NEWS.

MUZAFFARPUR, November 23.

Balin Brajnandan Prasad Shall, the fourth Dictator of the District was arrested yesterday afternoon at his residence.

Bhagwanlal who is wounded after the police firing on the 10th instant died on the 21st in the Saddar Hospital at 8 p.m. The Congress volunteers who were on duty, were detained and the corpse was quietly removed to the local jail where it was kept for the night. In the morning guarded by 50 lathi police and military the corpse was taken to the burning ghat, the Collector himself being present.

The town observed complete Hartal as a mark of respect and meeting was held in the Tilak Maidan. Police armed with lathis was posted but nothing untoward happened.

MORE ARRESTS.

Two Congress workers of Juran Ramagrah Misar and Bilat Singh were arrested yesterday evening.

P. Balkunth Sukul a prominent worker of Hajipur arrested in connection with the Jawahar Day was convicted for seven months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 120 fine.

Municipal Officials Congratulate

:o:

The Third Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Officials' Association was held on Sunday in the Corporation hall when Dr. Sanzgiri presided.

The proceedings were opened by the Hon: Secretary Mr. S. C. Joshi who observed that during the last three years the Association has achieved success on some of the items, but the Association is faced with a crisis on account of threatened retrenchment due to general depression. He said it would not be wise on the part of the Corporation or the Executive to effet any cut in the emoluments of the subordinate service.

Dr. Sanzgiri after referring to different activities paid compliment to the Municipal Journal which has proved to be of educative value.

The Annual Report was then adopted and different resolutions passed.

The discussions were lively, and a special mention may be made of the following subjects:—

(1) Revision of the senior clerks' grade. (2) Commutation of pension and (3) Gratuity benefits to the employees contributing to the Provident Fund (especially in subordinate service).

CANAL TELEGRAPH OFFICERS OPEN TO PUBLIC.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The canal telegraph offices in Sind and the Deccan had hitherto been open for paid telegrams of cultivators relating to matters connected purely with irrigation. Government have now extended the concession to the public without any restriction. The concession will remain in force as an experimental measure for a period of two years from November 1. On the expiry of this period the question of its continuance or otherwise will be considered. Telegrams from the public will be accepted only to and fro the telegraph stations specifically thrown open to the public. No telegram will be accepted for stations on the Government Telegraph Department lines. Full details of the rules regarding the transmission of telegrams on the canal telegraph lines will be found in the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I of August 28.

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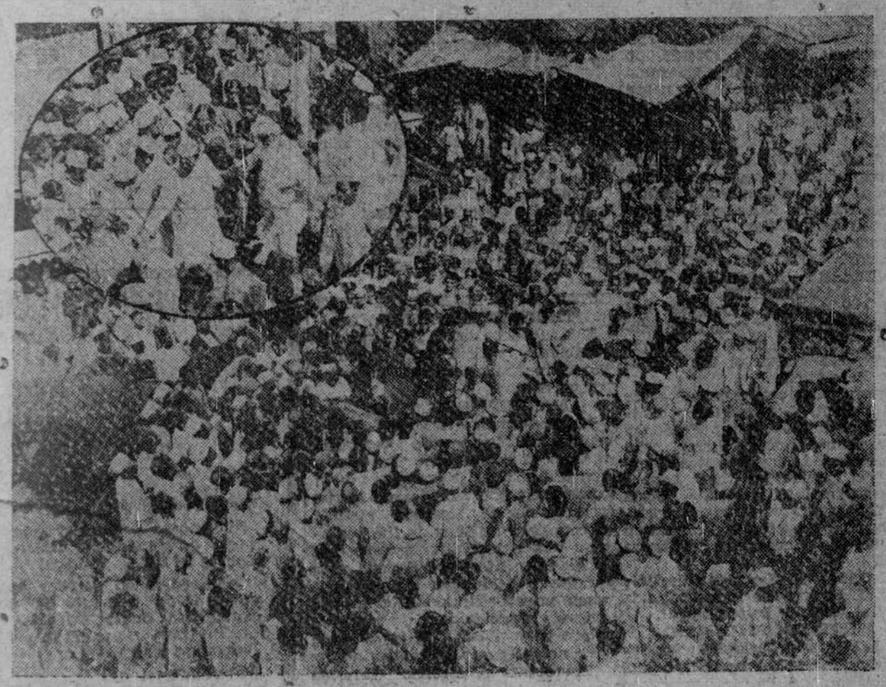
DID MERCHANTS BREAK THEIR PLEDGES?



The suggestion that foreign cloth dealers of Mulji Jetha Market and Memon Mohalla are secretly disposing off their old stock in contravention of their agreement with the Congress, has roused public indignation against the defaulters to a high pitch. Mass picketing in the suspected areas continues to attract large crowds. Our picture shows a portion of the crowd. (Inset) The President and Vice-President with Kanji Master on the scene.

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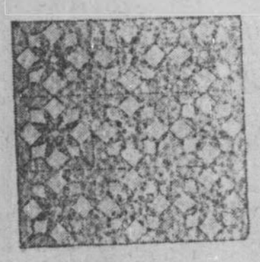

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CABINET MINISTERS ATTENDED RUSSIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY IN LONDON.

HOW BRAILSFORD WAS INTRODUCED TO M. G. DESAI.

British Socialist Journalist In Meerut Court.

(BY MAIL)
MEERUT, Nov. 22.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, who at the request of some of the accused was called as a court witness in the Meerut conspiracy case, appeared in the witness box to-day. Since Mr. Brailsford has other pressing engagements before he is due to depart for England on December 3rd every effort was made to finish his cross-examination to-day. But defence cross-examination not having closed until after 3 in the afternoon prosecution were not left sufficient time for their cross-examination. Hence Mr. Brailsford is obliged to stay over here till Monday when his deposition will, it is expected be completed.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALIST FOR THE ACCUSED.

Cross-examined by Mr. D. P. Sinha, for the accused Mr. Brailsford deposed that he was for sometime a correspondent and leader writer of the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Daily News", served on the staff of the "Nation"; was a British member of the Carnegie Commission in the Balkans. He was editor of the "New Leader," from 1922 to 1926, which was founded by Keir Hardie and was the official organ of the Independent Labour Party.

During the editorship of the witness Mr. Ramsay MacDonald frequently contributed to the columns of the "New Leader" and also attended the weekly lunches of the editorial staff.

MEETING WITH M. G. DESAI.

Witness was a contributor to the Encyclopaedia Britainica and author of several books. He met accused M. G. Desai for the first time in London during 1924, when the latter went to study the activities of the Socialist Party there, and for this purpose he had with him a few letters of introduction from India. While in England Desai became interested in the "New Leader" and contributed to its columns. Witness himself examined these contributions and passed them as unobjectionable. Desai had told him that he was a correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" while in London.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION FROM MINISTERS.

Witness had recommended Desai for employment on the staff of the "Daily Herald" and the "Daily News". He identified certain letters that were exchanged in this connection between himself and the editors of the above papers and Desai. He also identified the handwriting of letter of introduction of Desai from Col. Wedgwood to Mr. Gillies to be the same as of Col. Wedgwood, who was a minister of the first Labour Government. Another letter of the same person dated 1925 which was addressed as "Dear George" was probably written to George Lansbury, now in the Cabinet, who was at the time Manager of the "Daily Herald", but witness could not definitely say so.

WHAT IS "ISKRA".

Witness knew Philips Price who was a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" in Russia and wrote "Reminiscences of the Russian Revolution". "Iskra" was a Russian periodical issued by the Russian Socialist Democratic Party before the War. It was controlled by an editorial board which comprised five members. Lenin was one of these five. Witness had met Lenin more than once.

Mr. Sinha "and did Lenin know you?"

WHAT HE READ AS JOURNALIST.

Witness knew that Tom Johnson, who is now a member of the Parliament, was editor of "Forward" of Glasgow. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was a regular contributor to this paper. As a Socialist journalist witness read all Communist, Conservative, Liberal and other publications in order to be familiar with the views of other parties besides his own. He always received and read the Communist International, the "Sunday Worker", the "Labour Monthly" etc. As Editor of the "New Leader" he frequently invited contributions from members of other parties and also published contributions on controversial topics.

ARTICLE IN THE "SPARK".

Witness had read "Lenin" by Trotsky, "Reminiscences of Lenin" by Clara Zetkin and almost all important Communistic literature. He knew the article "Is Russia Collapsing" by Zilba Coatta, reproduced in the "Spark" of Bombay, was published in the "New Leader" in 1929. Mr. J. A. Hobson, the distinguished Liberal economist who was known to the witness personally contributed to the "New Leader." Mr. Hobson had lately joined the Labour Party.

The article "Exploitation East of Suez" by the witness was published in the "New Leader" in 1926. The reference of a "Desai" in that article was that of the accused Desai.

RECEIVES COMMUNIST LITERATURE.

Mr. Sinha. "Does your office receive a large number of pamphlets circulars etc. from Communist sources?"

Witness; "Yes."

Witness deposed that about 150 members in the Parliament were of I. L. P. while several of them were members of the British Canet. His party i. e. I. L. P. carried on propaganda against the war and were still carrying on propaganda against "any next war". Prominent among those who carried on this propaganda were Ramsay MacDonald, Philip Snowden, Keir Hardie and others. Mr. Sinha "has the slogan "Workers of the World Unite" been used by the Second International".

Witness: They have always been using it. The slogan dates as far back as 1848.

CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

Class consciousness and solidarity were the foundation of the Trade Union movement. Kautsky and Hillfording were the leaders of the Second International. The book entitled "Imperialism" by Hobson was regarded as an authority in the English Labour Movement. Fuet Wagner, who wrote a book on India. A study of Labour conditions in India was secretary of the German Textile Workers' Union. On behalf of the Textile Workers' Union he came to India as a delegate of the International Trade Union Congress. Mr. Wagner's union, i.e., I. E. T. U. was affiliated to the Second International. Witness attended the Labour Party Conference held at Margate in 1927, and identified the report of the Conference, a copy of which he had received himself.

The League of Youth was organised by all parties of the Second International.

"INDIA TO-DAY".

The publication called "India To-day", dated 1926, was a correct report of the Sub-Committee of the I. L. P. of which witness was a member. Labour year book dated 1926 was an official publication of the Labour Party, and so were the Socialist Annual of 1925 and the Socialist and the Empire dated 1923.

The periodical "Plebs", a procession exhibit in the case, edited by Mr. Harrabin M.P. and Mrs. Wilkins M.P. and member of the Labour Government, might be called Marxist but not Communist. Marxism was the theoretical basis of the whole Second International movement in the continent.

WEBB AS FOUNDER OF LABOUR RESEARCH DEPT.

He knew Labour Research Department was located in one of the rooms of the Labour Party office. Sydney Webb (now Lord Passfield) can be called the founder of the Labour Research Department. It was chiefly supported by Trade Unions. As Editor of the "New Leader" witness subscribed to the Department and frequently used its services.

Inquiry into the Lancashire Cotoin Trade was made by the Department during 1924-25. It publishes much valuable information. As a subscriber he never found nor consider it a communist organization.

"The Labour International Handbook, (1923)" a prosecution exhibit against accused Kishorilal Ghosh, contained a contribution of the witness. Witness also contributed to the Year Book called "Europe".

CABINET MEMBERS AND ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

At the Russian Embassy at Chesham Place in London the witness attended in 1924 an anniversary celebration of the Russian Revolution.

Several Cabinet members were also present. Bernard Shaw, Sydney Webb, and Arthur Ponsonby were some of the others who also attended. May Day was a festival celebrated by the Labour International all over the world for the last fifty years. His party carried on certain agitation against the Sacco and Vanzetti trial.

L. S. I., was the political while I. F. T. U. was the industrial side of the Second International.

WHAT IS CAPITALISM.

I. L. P. was a declared adversary of every form of Imperialism and Capitalism and its aim was to put a stop to every form of exploitation of the colonies overseas. Witness explained capitalism meant private ownership of capital.

Tom Shaw, Secretary of State for War, was another member along with Feut Wagner, of the International Labour delegation that visited India. Messrs, Parcel and Hollsworth visited India as delegates of the British Trade Union Congress.

National Union of Railwaymen was affiliated to the Labour Research Association. Mr. J. Thomas was the Secretary of this Union till he assumed his responsibilities in the Cabinet. The Amalgamated Engineers' Union and National Union of Journalists were affiliated to the I. F. D. Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary was the Secretary of the Foundry Workers' Union.

"EXPLOITATION IN INDIA".

Mr. Symes, the joint writer of the pamphlet called "Exploitation in India" was Secretary of the Dundee Jute Workers' Union. He was also Editor of the "Forward" and was a member of the sub-Committee that published "India To-day". Referring to a paragraph in this pamphlet witness stated that it fairly enunciated the economic basis of the slogan "Workers of the World Unite" and that to this economic basis the Second International unanimously agreed.

Referring to a portion of a speech delivered by accused Ghosh, witness declared that its meaning was essentially the same as indicated by a passage in Syme's and Johnston's "India To-day". Witness found the condition in jute area in India 1930 to be same as described in Syme and Johnston's report.

MOSCOW ROAD AND BRITAIN.

"Must Britain Travel the Moscow Road" by Norman Angel was written from the viewpoint of the more moderate or Conservative section of the Second International. The point of view of the moderate section of the Second International was that if evolutionary or constitutional methods failed resort to revolutionary methods would become more or less inevitable. History of Trade Unionism by Beatrice and Sydney Webb was regarded as correct.

Mr. Venberbilt, Foreign Minister in Belgium was a Socialist. Venderbilt wrote a book on the Russian Revolution and the Second International. Witness knew Mardy Jones, M.P., who came to India and wrote on mining condition in the country.

NOT OPPOSED TO CLASS WAR.

Accused Dange: "Is I. L. P. opposed to class war?"

Witness: "Certainly not".

Further questioned by the accused if I. L. P. was opposed to Independence of India witness declared that his Party would concede to India's claim to complete independence if she should so demand but the party would lay before her certain reasons in the hope of persuading her not to make that demand. I. L. P. supported the present Government with many qualification.

"How the Soviet Work", a prosecution exhibit, was written by the witness after he had personally visited Russia.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kemp, Mr. Brailsford further deposed that if constitutional methods failed the Second International would be prepared to break the law, but he must add that they would be slow to conclude that all other methods had failed. In the Brussels Conference in 1924 the French party submitted a resolution suggesting that the International, to gain its object, i.e., to suppress war, should be prepared to resort to, if necessary, every possible means not excluding revolutionary uprising. The resolution was carried, probably, without the last phrase. In its present constitutional form the Labour Socialist International was formed at Hamburg in 1923.

I. L. P. AND WAR.

I. L. P. would not contemplate taking up arms to win power for the working class so long as the latter enjoyed under universal franchise and democratic constitution the opportunity of gaining power by constitutional means from the present ruling class. In Great Britain they did enjoy these benefits.

RISKY TO COLLABORATE WITH THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

I. L. P. considered it risky to collaborate with Third International in their activities in the labour field.

MARXISM EXPLAINED.

Marxism meant material conception of history and economic analysis of capitalism. The party aim of Marxism is transference of power from the ruling class to the working class. Marxism method as conceived by Marx in the beginning was a revolutionary one, but in his later life Marx defined with reference to his own country that when no constitutional grievance existed revolutionary methods might be avoided. Witness could give no reference as to the above.

There was a conflict between Russian and Continental interpretation of Marx methods. Witness agreed when asked that after Marx Engels emphasised Marx's view that capitalist state must be first shattered.

The hearing was adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

BURMA SHARES IMPROVE ON COVERING.

Steady Undertone.

Bombay, November 28.

The Bombay Share market opened rather with a steady tone Business remains restricted in the absence of any outside enterprise. There was scattered buying. The outlook of the textile trade is promising and mills have comparatively nice time before their stocks are decreasing and the seasonal demand for cloth is bound to resist in further decrease in Bombay mill stocks. Thus there is enough room for a steady increase in the values. Imperial Bank Shares were in demand. Bombay Burma shares improved on short covering.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, November 28.

Bombay Dyeing 673,77,76,77,76.
Century 245,48,46,49-6.
Colaba 103,5,6.
Crescent 75.
Fazul 385,91,88,93,91,92.
Indore 330,332,32.
Madhowji 32.
Nagpur 072,80,78,81.
New Great 153,62,60.
Pearl 31-14,37,35,39-6.
Simplex 58,61,60.
Swadeshi 277,80,78,80.
Burma 438,94,91,98,93.
Hydro 103,4-6.
Tram 116-14,17.
Deff. 285.
Ord. 24-14,25-2,25.
Bundi 12-14
Indian 177,83,82,83
Katni Ord. 141,45,44-6.
Alcock 158,63.

TEXTILE SECTION.

—:o:—

310	Ahmedabad Adv.	0
3	Apollo Mills	0
130	Bombay Cotton	0
676	Bombay Dyeings	4
249	Century	6
381	Central India XD.	4
106	Colaba Land	4
75	Crescent	0
525	Dawn Mills	0
5	Elphinstone	12
0	E. D. Sassoon	5-3 1
130	Ebrahim Pabaney	0
51	Edward Sassoon	4
392	Fazulbhoy	2
95	Finlay	0
132	Gokak	5
1450	Hindustan	0
1100	Indian Manfg.	0
332	Indore Malwa	8
11	Kastoorchand	4
95	Khatau	0
131	Kohinoor	14
937	Lakshmi	5
30	Madhavji	0
725	Maneckji Petit	0
354	Morarji	6
93	Model Nagpur	12
106	Mysore	4
160	New Great	0
55	New City	0
60	Oosmanshai	0
239	Pearl	6
292	Phoenix	8
1	Premier	0
1440	Sholapur	0
68	Sassoon Silk	12
60	Simplex	0
85	Swan	0
280	Swadeshi	0
30	Tata Mills	0
1320	Vishnu	0

HYDRO AND ELECTRICS.

121	Ahmedabad Electric	4
582	Andhra Valley Ordy	8
035	Andhra Valley Pref	0
117	Bombay Tram Ordy	8
65	Bombay Tram Pref	12
7	Broach Electric	4
166	Karachi Electric	4
115	Surat Electric	0
104	Tata Hydro Ordy	6
104	Tata Hydro Pref	0
107	Tata 8 p.c. Debenture	12
418	Tata Power Ordy	4
1028	Tata Power Pref	12

MISCELLANEOUS.

163	Alcock Ashdown	12
3	Br. Burma Petrol	8-12
493	Bombay Burma Old	12
183	Bombay Burma New	2
158	Bombay Steamer	12
42	Bombay Telephone	0
50	Bombay 8-1|2 p.c. Deb.	12
109	Indian Bleaching	0
240	Indian Radio Ordy.	0
232	Indian Radio Deff.	8
8	Jupiter Insurance	2
1500	Empire Insurance	0
26	Ind. Mercantile	8
1550	Oriental	0
16	New India	2
5	Vulcan	1
75	Mackenzies	0
541	Port Canning	4
6	Scindia Steam	15
31	Tata Construction	8
25	Tata Iron & Steel Ordy	0
285	Tata Iron & Steel Def.	0
123	Tata 1st preference	12
44	Tata 2nd preference	12
11	Tata Oil	0

RAILWAY SECTION

782	Ahmedabad Prantej	2
113	Amritsar Patti Old	12
88	Central Provinces	3
88	Dhond Bharamati	0
65	Guzerat	0
71	Hoshiarpur Doab	0
84	Larkhana	12
65	Mandra Bhon	0
81	Mymensing Rebate	0
81	Mymensing Gtd.	8
71	Pachora Jamner	8
70	Sara Sirajgunj	0
84	Sialkot Narowal	8
50	Sind Light	0
068	Tapti Valley	4
69	Upper Sind Light	0

BANK SECTION.

82	Bank of India	0
60	Bank of Baroda	0
54	Bom. Prov. Co-op.	0
14	Central Bank	6
73	Eastern Bank	0
1196	Imperial F. Pd.	4
300	Imperial P. Pd.	0
3	Union Bank	3

CEMENT SECTION.

12	Bundi Cement	14
74	Gwalior Cement	0
183	Indian Cement	2
144	Katni Cmt. Ordy	6
535	Katni Cmt. Def.	0
8	Punjab Cmt.	0
5	Punjab Ordy. Cmt. Pref.	10
5	Punjab Pref.	10
127	Shahabad Cmt.	8
47	United Cement	12
1	Central India Mng.	12
13	Shivrajpur	12

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The local market opened at Rs. 196/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to about 197/ on scattered buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market displayed quiet tone.

The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A M	195 12
Oomra D J	159 12
Oomra Mar.	163/4
Bengal D J	132
Bengal Mar.	136

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, November 28.

Broach	185 189
Bengal	136 140
Mathia	148 154
Khandeish	150 157
Akola Khamgaon	152 58
Nagpur Wardha	159 163
Barsi Kurdwadi	150 157
Jalna Aurangabad	152 158
Nagar Vambori	148 156
Purna Parbani	154 159
Khandwa Sanavad	154 159
Indore Ujjain	157 163
Miraj Sangli	212 220
Coompta	203 223
Tirupur Cambodia	233 235

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, November 28.

97 Lalji Mechji Darwah 169.
110 Do. Akola 162
65 Bombay & Co. Hapur New 150
100 Do. Muttra 145
71 Do. Banusa 161.
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Rohtak 143
100 C. V. Jagjiwan Hansi 145-1\|2.
40 Viram Ladha Sheoaon 161-1\|2
100 Currimbhai Khurja 145
100 H Nensbi Sheoaon New 153
124 Currimbhai Ujjain 170
100 A Damodar Nandarbar New 163-1\|2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, November 28.

Khandeish	1,145 bales.
Central India	499 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	710 bales.
Berar	4,228 bales.
Central Provinces	1,143 bales.
N. W. Provinces	951 bales.
Rajputana	341 bales.
Sind-Punjab	1073 bales.
Egyptians	7 bales.
Cotton	10284 bales.
Wheat	108,935 cwts.
Linseed	545 cwts.
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	345 cwts.
Gingellyseeds	1 538 cwts.
Poppyseeds	284 cwts.
Groundnuts	23.264 cwts.
Castorseels	209 cwts.
Rice	93,433 cwts.
Myrabollams	560 cwts.
Cottonseeds	9,350 cwts.
Mowraseeds	89 cwts.
Gram	704 cwts.
Joowar	703 cwts.
Bajree	2.225 cwts.
Coal	4 641 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, November 28.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date	27-11-30 5813000	5610000
Receipts yesterday	27-11-30 44000	
Exports to date	do. 3662000	3139000
Stock at Ports	21-11-30 401000	250000
Stock Interior Towns	do 713000	404000
Stock Liverpool	21-11-30 791000	7320000
Visible Supply	21-11-30 7814000	6913000
Quantity in Sight	do. 8194000	8784000
Quantity out of Sight	21-11-30 3478000	473300

Amusements

THE CAPITOL. TO DAY & TO-MORROW At 4 6-30 & 10 P.M. Reduced Prices to the Matinees.

JOAN CRAWFORD IN MONTANA MOON

Sings and loves in this rousing out-door romance!

with John MackBrown, Dorothy Sebastian, Ricardo Cortez, Benny Rubin, Cliff Edwards, Karl Dane.

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

A RIP-ROARING ACTION DRAMA THAT TOPS MAYNARD'S BEST!

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Daily 4 shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
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The wildest riding YOU ever saw, KEN MAYNARD, ace of the saddle, driving, riding behind, over and under the craziest bits of horseflesh in the entire world, in a feud story of old Kentucky.

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TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Metro Goldwyn Mayer's All TALKING SINGING DANCING Dramatic Sensation

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Hear the HIT SONGS!

Directed by HARRY BEAUMONT

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RONALD COLMAN.

In the All-Talking Mystery Thriller

"RAFFLES"

No Safe could baffle his fingers
No Heart could withstand his fascination.

EMPRESS THEATRE

3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

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A Powerful Story of the Chinese Revolution.

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Presents to-night and this week ASIATIC FILM COY'S STUNT PICTURE

"SWORDS MAN"

Featuring Mr. SAKI and Supported by Miss ROSHANARA

REASONS

For special recommendations to see this picture are only because there are STUNTS which you would have rarely seen in other Indian Films.

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EXTRA SHOWS on Sat. Sun. and Holidays at 3 p. m.

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Royal Rival"

Amusements

COMMENCING TO-DAY

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Surya Film Co.. Lotus Production

ROYAL SAVAGE

featuring

Master BAKRE & Miss LAXMI

Story by—Mr. N. R. DESAI, B. A.

Scenario & Supervision: by Mr. H. R. DESAI, B. A.

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LAST WEEK LAST WEEK

SATURDAY, 29th NOVEMBER 1930, AT 8-30.

SHREE

SUNDAY, 30th NOVEMBER 1930, AT 3.

PUNYA-PRABHAV

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"VICTORY"

AT

VISHNU CINEMA

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KHALIL AHMED and Miss HIRA
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All those 3 pieces of land one of them forming Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed) together with a dwelling house thereon first admeasuring 281 sq. yds. second 121.72 sq. yds. and third twelve inches in width and six feet in length situate at Bhasker Lane and Kumbhar Tukda bearing Collector's Old No. 454 New No. 2362. Old Survey No. 307. New Survey No. 428, 440 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/2299, 2311, Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Ward No. 4555, 5035, and Street No. 16, 13.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagees, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1930.

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WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SUFFERINGS OF GUJARAT PEASANTRY?

Government Blame The Congress.

MIGRANTS' COMPLAINTS "FOR PURPOSES OF PROPAGANDA"

Denials Of Harassment And Adverse Economic Conditions.

The following letter has been addressed by Government to the Indian Merchants' Chamber:—

No. 6334-B/28.
Revenue Department,
Bombay Castle, 27th No. 1930.

From
R. D. Bell, Esq., C.I.E. I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Revenue Department:

To
The Secretary,
The Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 3561 dated 14th November 1930, with which you forwarded, on behalf of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, a report of a visit to Gujarat by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, ex-President and Member of the Committee of your Chamber, and yourself. This report, which is approved by your Committee, gives a description of the conditions now prevailing in the Bardoli and Borsad Talukas as they appeared to the authors.

2. The gist of the report of the two representatives of the Chamber and of your Committee's covering letter is that, following the refusal of some of the cultivators of the Bardoli and Borsad Talukas to pay their land revenue, Government have taken measures which your Committee regard with disapproval and believe to be the cause of a considerable migration from the two talukas into the State of Baroda.

THE BASIC FACT.

3. In the first place I am to say that Government welcome the expression by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of their disapproval of the policy of non-payment of taxes for political purposes. This is a most important point since, whatever view may be taken of the measures adopted by Government for the recovery of the land revenue, and whatever estimate may be formed of the hardships undergone by those who have refused to pay their dues, the basic fact remains that the whole problem would be solved immediately if the cultivators abandoned their unjustifiable refusal to pay their land revenue.

4. Your Committee has stated that, in the existing circumstances, they do not object to the authorities putting into operation in the measures provided by the Land Revenue Code for the recovery of land revenue, and the the cultivators themselves do not object to these measures. What the Chamber objects to is a policy described as "repression exercised by the revenue and police authorities" which is stated comprehensively to consist of "beating, abuse and general ill-treatment." It is alleged that it is on account of these measures that the cultivators have migrated from British territory to neighbouring areas in the Baroda State.

NO DEPARTURE FROM PROCEDURE.

5. I am to assure your Chamber that it is not the case that the procedure prescribed by the Land Revenue Code has been departed from in dealing with the section of population of Gujarat which has refused to pay their land revenue dues and that instead of the legal procedure a repressive policy of "beating, abuse and general ill-treatment" has been adopted. The measures taken under the Land Revenue Code will be referred to more particularly later in this letter; it is sufficient to say now that even these powers have not been fully exercised. As regards the allegation of ill-treatment, Government are satisfied that it is untrue, and such migration as has taken place is certainly not due to anything of the kind. Only a small fraction of the population of Gujarat has migrated; and this belongs almost entirely to one community, viz., the Patidars. Those who have not migrated from their villages, (included among whom are most of the Brahmans, Banias, Kolis and the depressed classes) have not suffered any discomfort and have not complained of any oppression by the authorities. If the allegations of those who have migrated were true, those who have remained behind must have suffered greated ill-treatment than those who have safely lodged themselves outside the limits of British India. It is not by any means the case that those who have remained in the villages have all paid their land revenue; there are still numerous defaulters in British villages, but no complaints have been received that any illegal steps have been taken to recover from these their land revenue dues.

ALLEGED CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

6. So far from the migration from the Bardoli Taluka being due to police repression, the fact is that it began long before the recent strengthening of the police force in the taluka. The migration was the result of an assiduous campaign conducted in the villages by emissaries of the Congress who apparently had two objects in view. The first of these was to frustrate efforts to recover land revenue by the ordinary methods allowed by the law, and the second was to give publicity to the idea that the cultivators have left their homes in consequence of the ill-treatment of the police and revenue authorities.

7. Your Committee's representatives have been misled by the representations of the migrants that they do not complain against the application of the ordinary processes of law for the recovery of land revenue. These people do object to the recovery of land revenue by the ordinary processes. The whole problem arises from their refusal to pay land revenue in any circumstances, and it is primarily in order to frustrate recovery that they have removed themselves, with their movable possessions, out of the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

8. Government also have no reason to believe the complaints about the wholesale confiscation of articles which are exempt for confiscation under the Land Revenue Code. The greatest care is ordinarily taken not to attach articles belonging to agriculturists which are exempted from attachment by law, and attachment is confined to crops, ornaments, cash, buffaloes and the like. Plough cattle agricultural implements and necessary household articles are not taken.

"COMPLAINTS FOR PROPAGANDA ONLY."

9. As regards the general allegation of beating abuse and general ill-treatment it is hardly necessary to state that serious misconduct of this kind by servants of Government it is occurred would be adequately dealt with. Such of the complaints of the migrants as have any foundation appear to be based on minor incidents which are grossly exaggerated. The complaints are not made to the officials, but are widely disseminated for the purpose of embarrassing Government, and when the authorities make enquiries they are frequently met with a refusal to lodge a formal complaint or to co-operate for the purposes of investigation. In short there appears to be no real desire to have complaints sifted and dealt with. The complaints are circulated not with a view to redress but for purposes of propaganda

10. The statement that emigrants showed no signs of flinching or drawing back requires qualification. The leaders are prepared to go through with this movement and to use all their influence to deter the majority from expressing their true feelings. There is, however, clear evidence that the majority are weary of a situation which is not of their seeking. They wish to go back, but they are afraid of insult and boycott from the more vocal minority. Government still trust that time will in some measure put things right. A few months ago when the leaders were in a stronger position than they now are, their attitude and tactics were very different from what they are at present.

11. As regards the alleged hardships of the migrants it is probably not realised by city dwellers that these people are now living under conditions to which the agricultural population are accustomed when carrying on their agricultural operations such as watching crops or at harvesting or when they evacuate their villages on account of a plague epidemic and that, at this season of the year, the alleged hardships are better described as inconveniences. Bardoli Taluka is so situated that the residents in almost any village have only a short distance to move in order to cross the border into Baroda territory. Migration is still easier in Borsad Taluka which is completely intermingled with Baroda territory. The migrants have not abandoned their fields and crops and are able to attend effectively to their agricultural pursuits.

THE ADVANCE OF DATE.

12. I am now to explain the measures which are actually being used under the Land Revenue Code for the recovery of arrears in Gujarat. Your Chamber's representatives' objection to the advance of the date fixed for the collection of the first instalment of land revenue both in the Bardoli and Borsad Talukas is based on a mistake of fact. The date of the first land revenue instalment has not been advanced at all in the Bardoli Taluka. It has been advanced in the Kaira District by two or three months as regards dues for the current year chiefly in order to combat the declared intention in a large number of villages not to pay the land revenue in any circumstances. It might have been possible to deal with this situation, as has been done partially in other districts, by taking precautionary measures under Section 141 of the Land Revenue Code and forbidding the reaping and removal of crops and placing watchmen over them for this purpose, but in this particular area the advancement of the date of recovery appeared more likely to secure the object in view. It is not necessary to discuss whether precautionary measures or the advancing of the land revenue instalments is less inconvenient to the cultivators; this depends on the circumstances of each case. In the Kaira district the declaration of a large number of villages that they would not pay the land revenue of the current year was a concerted and deliberate defiance of the law, and Government were fully justified in taking any legal measures to combat it. In the Kaira district the movement against land revenue payment is practically confined to Patidars and no pressure is being put on other classes who have not joined the movement, so that for these classes the date has not in practice been advanced at all. The early collections have been confined to villages which have shown their intention not to pay their land revenue and to individuals whose ability to pay is certain but whose willingness to do is doubtful. Your Chamber's representatives have themselves explained that those who were required to pay up their dues at once had frequently the option of giving a guarantee in writing or of offering sureties to promise payment on their behalf. These alternatives to actual payment are so reasonable that a mere mention of them makes any complaint futile. The advancing of the date has been questioned on legal grounds, but I am to point out to your Chamber that the authority for the action taken is contained in Section 139 Land Revenue Code read with Rule 116(2) of the Land Revenue Rules, and is quite unquestionable.

"LEAST INJURY TO DEFAULTERS."

13. In carrying out the unpleasant duty of combating this disastrous campaign, Government have, as far as possible, used the methods of recovery which cause the least injury to the defaulter. Wherever possible attachment and sale of movable property has been used before resorting to the more severe penalty of forfeiture of the land. The action of the cultivators in removing their property to Baroda State or concealing it in the houses of friends and relations now compels the Revenue officers to use the only remedy left to them, namely, to forfeit the land. Forfeitures and sales of lands have already begun, and Government have announced that they will maintain the purchasers of forfeited lands in full possession of the purchased property. It is not denied that the effects of these forfeitures will be serious and permanent, but Government have only resorted to them in cases where less severe measures have failed. If contumacy continues, stronger action will be inevitable, and on those who have created the situation or in any way encouraged the movement the responsibility will lie, and not upon Government.

14. Finally I am to refer to a passage in the second paragraph of your covering letter in which your Chamber suggests that on account of the prevailing low level of prices the case "calls for sympathetic consideration by Government with a view to remission, wholly or partially, of land revenue dues." No discrimination can be made in favour of any sections of the population merely because they obstruct the collection of the revenue, and the remission wholly of land revenue dues throughout the Presidency is a proposition which can hardly be seriously intended.

NO ADVERSE ECONOMIC CONDITION.

But it is necessary to refute the idea that the present attitude of the Borsad and Bardoli ryots can now be excused on the ground of adverse economic conditions. In Borsad the assessments have remained unchanged since 1895-96 when they were based on a price level lower than that now prevailing. At the last revision settlement in the Bardoli Taluka the increase in the total assessment of the taluka was only six per cent. on the assessments fixed in 1897-98. There is no evidence offered by the Chamber that the current assessments do not leave adequate margin to meet the present drop in prices. If it is necessary to remind your Chamber that Government are watchful of the economic position I am to refer to their action in March last when they suspended the whole land revenue demand, including all arrears of every kind, in the talukas of Matar and Mehmedabad of the Kaira district in addition to suspensions and resuspensions in most of the talukas of Gujarat whenever the state of the crops justified these concessions.

15. As your letter under reply has been published in the press Government are giving this letter similar publicity.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) R. D. BELL,
Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

NEW C.-IN-C. ARRIVES.

Sir Philip and Lady Chetwode and Miss Chetwode snapped at the Mole Station on Friday.

LORDS DISCUSS R. T. C. AFFAIRS

—:o:—

Lord Burnham Afraid Of "Fatal Issue"

HIS SOLICITUDE FOR WELFARE OF EMPIRE AND INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

In the House of Lords Burnham asked in what form the finding of the Round Table Conference would be presented to both Houses and how the assent or dissent of various delegations or delegates to such proposals as might be made would be expressed or notified.

Earl Russel replied that it could not be said at present in what form record of the Conference would be made available to Parliament: but probably the form of the Imperial Conference would be closely followed. The Conference had only just begun its detailed task, and nobody could predict how soon its conclusions would be reached.

Lord Russell said that if Lord Burnham repeated his question two or three months hence, he might be in a position to give more information. All he could say generally was that neither Parliament nor public would be left in ignorance of what was going on.

Lord Burnham replied that he was afraid that things had been allowed to drift, and that Government had not drawn up or conceived any form or procedure or agenda. He thought that that would lead to a fatal issue. Already skies were dark, though be hoped that it would be otherwise and that the Conference would arrive at some conclusions which would be helpful to the Empire and to the peoples of India.

The matter was dropped.

—Reuter.

FEDERAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

A Full One On Commons Model.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Federal Relations Committee of the Round Table Conference met this afternoon and decided to co-opt all the remaining members of the Conference. The Committee thereby becomes a Committee of the whole Conference on the Commons model. The Full Committee will meet to-morrow and discuss suggestions of Lord Sankey for the lines which the consideration of the Federal Union should follow after which it is expected that it will split itself into a number of sub-committees.—Reuter.

"NOT MERE IMITATION OF EXISTING SCHEMES"

—:o:—

Sir John Simon On India's Future Constitutions.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Rugby.—Addressing the English-Speaking Union at a luncheon, Sir John Simon said that a detailed plan which faced indisputable facts was needed in working out changes in the Constitution of India, and not a general phrase. The immense area and population of India, the diversities of race, creed and caste, the overwhelming predominance of the rural population, the high percentage of illiteracy, the standing menace on the North-West Frontier and the existence of Indian States were facts which must be provided for. He was persuaded that the ultimate form of the Indian Constitution would not be a mere imitation of some existing scheme which had been worked out in perfectly different conditions in another part of the world, but one really suited to the special circumstances of the Indian case.—B. O. W.

Broach.—Sjt. Vinitchandra Bhatt, Babu Chokal and Gordhan Patel, 3 liquor picketers, who were arrested on Thursday, were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment by the City Magistrate on Friday.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, 27.

The charge of Bomb-throwing against Dr. Choithram Jessani, Treasurer Navajuvan Bharat Sabha was withdrawn and proceedings under Sec. 110 Cr. P. C. instituted against all, yesterday, requiring each to furnish two heavy securities of Rs. 25,000 each to remain at good behaviour for one year. Thus having remained in police custody over half a month, no direct evidence has been found against them and they have been confined in Karachi District Prison, where proceedings will be heard next Saturday.

SALE OF CONTRABAND SALT

Karachi Law Courts Guarded

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Nov. 27.

Satyagrahi volunteers have been selling contraband salt packets in the Court of the City Magistrate daily for the past one month and arrests also have taken place in this connection daily. But from day before yesterday the venue of activity has changed to the Small Causes Court. One volunteer was arrested there the day before, but none yesterday inspite of their having sold salt for the whole day in the face of the police official who al ng with a few policemen armed with lathis have been guarding strongly the Court. Fearing that the volunteers might invade the High Court also for selling salt. The latter has also been strongly guarded. Thus all main local Court buildings are being strongly patrolled by the police. The volunteer to-day went to the Court of the City Magistrate but has not yet been arrested.

Pranks Of Mysterious Visitor To Hospital.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Nov. 27.

A mysterious visitor dressed as a Butler entered the Gandhi Hospital day before yesterday night and took out a loaded pistol and said he had killed two European Sergeants just then and wanted to kill more. He wanted to enroll himself as a volunteer, but was told by the people that his services were not required for Satyagraha work and was then turned out. The motive of such extraordinary conduct on the part of the stranger is yet unknown.

Surat Editor's Bail Cancelled

SURAT, Nov. 28.

Mr. Maganlal Haribhai Mitra, editor, printer and publisher of "Jai Satyagraha", the local Congress organ, and Mr. Mohanlal Maganlal Badania, keeper of the Jain Vijayanand Press, from which the paper is printed who were arrested on Wednesday, were released on bail, but the paper having been republished yesterday containing alleged objectional articles, the police applied for the cancellation of bail. When the police application was being heard in Court, Mr. Mohanlal Badania, the keeper of the Press, having undertaken to sever his connection with the paper he was allowed to continue on bail. Mr. Mitra's bail was cancelled and he was again taken into custody, pending trial.

JAIL DIET.

About 2,000 persons of all castes of Hindus participated, last evening in a jail diet dinner at Patni's Wadi, Mahidharpura.—A. P.

Chanda War Council President And Secretary Arrested

NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

Mr. Babaji Patil, a wealthy influential Malguzar, the President of the Chanda District War Council who was recently appointed a member of the C. P. Marathi "War Council", has been arrested at Chanda, under Section 108, Cr. P. C., in connection with the Jawahar Day. Mr. Kannamwar, Secretary, Chanda District "War Council", has also been arrested in that connection.

Mr. Yadeorao Deshmukh has been appointed member of the C. P. War Council. Seven volunteers were arrested last evening while picketing a country liquor shop.—A. P.

NO BIDDERS AT AUCTION

Mr. Gupta's Car And Furniture.

BENARES, Nov. 24.

On the arrival of batches of Congress volunteers including ladies the attempt to dispose by auction of the movable property such as a motorcar and furniture belonging Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta, ex-treasurer of the A.I.C.C., previously attached by the police in realisation of a fine of Rs. 1000 was frustrated for want of bidders.

RIOTERS JAILED.

—:o:—

12 Accused Get 2 Years R. I. And Fined Rs. 200, Each

NOAKHALI, Nov. 27.

Sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 was awarded to twelve men, Hindus and Mahomedans, who were charged with rioting and assaulting police party at Lakhimpur. Headed by a Muslim named Sultan Ahmed since absconding, they appeared before the police station and raised seditious cries. They refused to disperse when asked to do so, but struck the officer-in-charge on the head.

The defence was that police first attacked the crowd and that the latter assaulted the police only in self-defence. In the course of the judgment the Magistrate observed that callous disregard for Law and Order and the manner in which the offence was perpetrated demanded a deterrent punishment. The men were further directed to furnish surety for good behaviour for a year on release.—A. P.

All-India Jamiat-ul--mominim

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

The meetings of the Council and the Working Committee of All-India Jamiat-ul-Mominin will be held on the 29th and 30th instant at the house of Babu Abdul Majeed, Timber Merchant, Asalatpura, Moradabad.

ACCUSED FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR MENTALITY.

—:o:—

Dr. Roy And Bhupal Real "Brains Of The Conspiracy"

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

In the course of the judgment the Commissioners constituting the Alipore Special Tribunal said that with the possible exception of Ambika and Adwaita all the accused were of age to be fully responsible for their mentality. There could be no question whatsoever of that purpose and the declared object of the conspiracy to which explosive substances were to be devoted was murder and that all members of the conspiracy were fully aware of that purpose and object and willingly shared in it. As regards the degree of culpability the Commissioners held that Dr. Roy and Bhupal and particularly the former constituted the major portion of the brain of the conspiracy.—A. P.

Application For Quashing Convictions Dismissed.

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Nov. 27.

An application has been filed by Kimatrai Bhojraj, President, Karachi Bar Association for quashing the conviction and sentence of two years' etc. under Section 117 I. P. C. read with Section 47 of the Salt Act of the first batch of leaders arrested here, viz., Dr. Choitram Gidvani, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee and six others. The local High Court dismissed the application on the ground that only the accused are entitled to appeal or move for revision.

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